

PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

VOL. IV NO. 4

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1916.

ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers	Tons	From Aden	To
SUNDAY				
Jan. 10	Aden	8000	Aden	London
12th	Aden	8000	Aden	London
14th	Aden	8000	Aden	London
16th	Aden	8000	Aden	London
18th	Aden	8000	Aden	London
20th	Aden	8000	Aden	London
22nd	Aden	8000	Aden	London
24th	Aden	8000	Aden	London
26th	Aden	8000	Aden	London
28th	Aden	8000	Aden	London
30th	Aden	8000	Aden	London

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Colombo	To
30th Jan. 10	Namur	7000	Medina	London
31st	Namur	7000	Medina	London
1st Feb.	Namur	7000	Medina	London
2nd	Namur	7000	Medina	London
3rd	Namur	7000	Medina	London

For accommodation and further information
apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O."
N. M. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
6th Jan. 16	Pandua	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
8th	Chakla	Karachi, to connect with Dwarika
11th	Unga	Coasting Karachi.
15th	Dilwara	S and S Africa via Port Sudan

Terms and rates of freight and passage may
be arranged with Messrs. MACKENZIE & CO.,
MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Nicol Road, near
Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and
Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders	Arrival	Departure
Rangoon Maru	T. Kusano	33rd Dec.	3rd Jan.
Yamaguchi Maru	K. Okamoto	31st Dec.	1st Jan.
Yamaguchi Maru	K. Okamoto	31st Dec.	1st Jan.
Yamaguchi Maru	K. Okamoto	31st Dec.	1st Jan.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.
via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons	Commanders	Arrival	Departure
Luzon Maru	107	T. Watanabe	16th Jan.	27th Jan.
Belga Maru	1328	T. Watanabe	25th Jan.	7th Feb.

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Gokhadwala Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and
Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-
room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

BOMBARD.

Steamers	Class	Tons	Leave Bombay	Leave Karachi
City of Calcutta	A & C	7072	20th Jan.	20th Jan.
City of Calcutta	A & C	7072	20th Jan.	20th Jan.
City of Calcutta	A & C	7072	20th Jan.	20th Jan.
City of Calcutta	A & C	7072	20th Jan.	20th Jan.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates
of sailing subject to alteration or cancellation
without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway
Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea
Planters, etc.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly
qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stew-
ardess.

All the above steamers are fitted with
"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY".
For passage and full particulars apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell
and Co., Ltd.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Burma.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London.
E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and
Basra.
Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £25,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Rt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D.
Sassoon and Co.),
Emile Franquet, Esq. (Director of the Societe
Generale de Belgique),
James Leigh Wood, Esq. C. M. G. (Messrs.
Brown, Shipley and Co.),
J. C. George Bonillat, Esq. (Director of the
Societe Generale de Paris),
J. S. Gaskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon
and Co.),
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank
Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Montaji Gocaldas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate
Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED
FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE
RATE OF 4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS OPENED AND FIXED
DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at
rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans
and credits granted on approved security and
every description of Banking and Exchange
business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and
Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody
and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,

Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 278, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade
Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to en-
able married persons to make provision after
their death for their wives in the shape of a
monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are
based upon a very large scale. No distinction
between European and Indian lives.

Funds are invested in Government and other
approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the
total subscription is refunded to a subscriber
in the event of his wife predeceasing him.

Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying
subscription in the event of a subscriber
losing his employment. Liberal commission
is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

For hoarseness which follows straining of
the voice, nothing is so soothing or effective
as Zymole Trokeys. A trial will please you.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers. Tonnage. Captains. Leave Bombay about

S.S. Elyria 6398 J. Kincaid 9th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circasia 6722 C. F. Osborne 24th Feb.
S.S. Elyria 6398 J. Kincaid 9th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circasia 6722 C. F. Osborne 24th Feb.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at
present on account of the war but due notifi-
cation will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been
given up and in the future only three persons
will be berthed in the cabins that originally
held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	650
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back	555	867
Bombay to Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to London via Marseilles	650	960
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liver- pool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway
Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea
Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Sur-
geon and an experienced Stewardess and is
fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and elec-
tric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the
penalty attached to overstaying their leave by
reason of delay in arrival of steamers, pro-
vided it is timed to arrive within the period
of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free
passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer be-
tween Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Can-
ard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding pas-
sage apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in
his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, MEADOWS STREET } BOMBAY.
7, ESPLANADE ROAD }

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 24

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital Yen. 30,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:
Antung, Hsein, Liang, Ryejun (Port
Australia, Calcutta, Arthur)
Changchun, London, San Francisco
Dairen (Dalny), Lyons, Shanghai
Hankow, Fungting, Sydney
Harbin, Mukden, (Australia)
Hong-Kong, Nagasaki, Tientsin
Hoholulu, Newchwang, Tokyo
Kobe, New York, Tsingtau
Los Angeles, Osaka, Tsinanfu.
(Cal. U.S.A.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are
opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily
balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 pro-
vided that the amount of half yearly interest
is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year
and shorter periods on terms which may be
ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX-
CHANGE business transacted.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the follow-
ing terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggre-
gate may be deposited within any one year
from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two
or more persons and the balance made pay-
able to one or more of them or to the sur-
vivors. Interest is allowed at the
rate of three per cent. per annum of the
minimum monthly balance not exceeding
Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on ap-
plication at the Bank.
B. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East
Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta, Chittagong, Zanzibar
Bombay, Rangoon, Mombasa
Madras, Mandalay, Nairobi
Kasauli, Colombo, Nakuru
Lahore, Kandy, Kisumu
Amritsar, Newera-Eliya, Jinja
Delhi, Aden (Camp), Kampala
Tuticorin, Achen (Steamer), Entebbe
Cochin, Point)

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One
year and shorter periods at rates of interest
to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Are opened for Approved Customers and in-
terest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum
from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no in-
terest is allowed when the sum accrued does
not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe,
India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased
or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches
of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of
Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Re-
mittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale
of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares
and receives same for safe custody realising
Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved
securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of any largely sup-
ported by the Government of H. H. the Maha-
raja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act
III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana
and Surat.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances from
Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,000 by
special arrangement. No interest which does
not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4
per cent. and for other periods on terms which
may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH
CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms
to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its con-
stituents the safe custody of Shares and Secu-
rities and the collection of dividends and in-
terest thereon; it also undertakes the sale
and purchase of Government Paper and all
description of Stock at moderate charges,
particulars of which may be learnt on appli-
cation.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at
3 per cent. per annum. Rules on applica-
tion.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

If the bowels are clogged up, they need
clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what
is known as constipation, and is productive
of many baneful results. With your bowels
do not act regularly, take agra. D-25

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS
B. O. C. LAMPS OIL B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund \$15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund \$1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD

OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy, Ipoh, Rangoon
Bangkok, Johore, Saigon
Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco
Bombay, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai
Calcutta, London, Do Hongkong
Canton, Lyons, Singapore
Colon, Malacca, Sourabaya
Fuchow, Manila, Taipei
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin
Harbin, New York, Tsingtau
Hongkong, Peking, Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum
on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,000,
provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5
half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12
months on terms which may be ascertained
on application. Drafts granted on London
and the chief Commercial places in Europe
India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every
description of Banking and Exchange business
transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA

LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London
E. C.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch
Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras
Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota
Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hong-
kong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and
grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and
Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the
use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the follow-
ing terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual
daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on
terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed
on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for
shorter periods to be ascertained on applica-
tion.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale
of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares
and receives same for safe custody realising
Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN
COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from
Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2
per cent. per annum from December 1st to May
31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the
remaining six months. On sums exceeding
Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special ar-
rangement. No interest will be allowed which
does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or
for shorter periods at rates of interest which
can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained
on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK,
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1885.

Capital Authorized Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up Rs. 15,75,000
Reserve Funds Rs. 11,21,540

AUCTION SALE

1 Kasagra Pleasant and perfect.

COMMERCIAL.

EFFECT OF WAR ON CALCUTTA TRADE.

A Government resolution on the Administration report of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta for the year 1914-15 appears in the "Calcutta Gazette," from which it appears that the income of the Trust during the year amounted to Rs. 1,44,50,349 as against Rs. 1,58,28,715 the estimate for the year and Rs. 1,51,29,439, the income of the previous year. The decrease was due to the war which exercised its depressing influence on the trade of the port during the whole of the year excepting the first four months. During these four months the revenues maintained steady progress, showing an advance of Rs. 1,81,000 over the corresponding months of the previous year. During the rest of the year the falling off in the trade affected the revenues of the Trust to an average extent of Rs. 2 lakhs a month. To meet this situation the Commissioners, with the concurrence of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, introduced, with effect from the 1st February 1915, a temporary War Surcharge on all sea-borne exports and imports except coal and pig-iron, the reason for the exemption of these articles being that there had been forward contracts with buyers for the whole of the year 1915-16. A similar charge was imposed on the shipping of the port by enhancing to the extent of 50 per cent. the miscellaneous charges payable by vessels. The contribution from these sources helped the revenues of the Trust to an approximate extent of Rs. 2½ lakhs per month. The Commissioners have decided to introduce the surcharge on coal and pig-iron from the 1st April 1916. These deferred charges are estimated to yield an additional Rs. 30,000 per month.

LORD INCHCAPE ON THE P. AND O.

The speech of Lord Inchcape at the meeting of the P. and O. Company, says the "Times" will repay careful reading. The passages dealing with the protection of the British Navy are of the widest interest and convey to the public that deep sense of appreciation which undoubtedly is felt by all responsible for the management of merchant shipping. Whatever may or may not happen in future, the company may well be proud and grateful that for 16 months of war week after week, with unfailing regularity, without exception the "P. and O. mail steamers have started on their voyages from this country to the far ends of the earth with their usual complement of passengers just as in times of peace," and they have been immune from loss by enemy ships. There is no trace of boasting in this reference, though there is a hint of justifiable self-satisfaction in the remark that "the P. and O. Company is at peace with all with whom it does business—the Admiralty, the Post Office, its fellow shipowners, its cargo constituents, its passengers, and its employees." The speech, however, does not consist merely of sayings agreeable to the ears of stockholders, for there are references to the rise in working costs—especially in the price of coal—the direction in which the surplus of earnings over the average of the two or three years, preceding the war will probably be diverted, the future high cost of new construction, and, as we anticipated the forthcoming rise in the Suez Canal dues, to which it is thought, in view of the causes, the P. and O. Company cannot reasonably raise any objection. Difficulties may lie ahead, but, speaking for himself and for the P. and O. and British India Companies, Lord Inchcape stoutly declares that he has no fears for the future.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool Jan. 3rd.		
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000	
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000	
" Sales of East Indian	100	
Imports	28,000	
Mid. Americans	8,014.9	
Egyptian F.G.F.	10,354.15	
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar. 12.39+15	
New York Official noon call	July 12.71+23	
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. 12.25+21	
	July 12.70+34	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd.		
Months.	To-day's closing price.	Previous close
Jan. Feb.	7.75	9
Feb.-Mar.	7.78	5
Mar.-Apr.	7.74	4
Apr.-May	7.69	5
May-June	7.64	4
June-July	7.59	4
July-Aug.	7.54	4
Aug.-Sept.	7.59	3
Sept.-Oct.	7.22	2
Oct.-Nov.	7.17	2
Nov.-Dec.	7.14	2
Dec. Jan.	7.14	2
Jan. Feb.	7.14	2

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd.		
M. G. Bengal Good	5.70	
" " Fully Good	5.85	
" " Fine	6.00	
" Bhowanagar, Good	6.14	
" " Fully Good	6.29	
" " Fine	6.44	
M. G. No. 1 Omra Good	6.20	
" " Fine	6.50	

Take Zymole Trokeys for your cough. They will stop it by soothing the irritated membrane of the throat. Hoarseness is relieved and the throat strengthened.

B 24

M.G. Broach, "Good"	7.30
" " "Fully Good"	7.45
" " "Fine"	7.60
" Scinde Good	5.70
" " Fully Good	5.85
" " Fine	6.00

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 3.		
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	47,000	
Day's Exports to Great Britain	16,000	
Day's Exports to Continent	11,000	
Futures at New York, March	12.46	
Previous closing price	12.48	
Futures at New York, July	12.82	
Previous closing price	12.40	
Spot Cotton at New York	12.65	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.88	
Previous price	11.88	
Tone of Spot Cotton:—		
Futures at New Orleans, March	12.33	
Previous price	12.33	
Futures at New Orleans, July	12.75	
Previous price	12.75	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7 5/8	
Demand Bills	4.73	
Silver Commercial Bars	55 7/8	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd.		
Total in Sight	4,700,000	
American Visible Supply	4,743,000	

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 3rd.		
Bar Silver Spot	26-11/16+7/16	
Closing Tons of Silver:—India Continental		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5%		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/16unchgd.	
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 1/4+1/16	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/4unchgd.	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 1/4unchgd.	
Interest day to day loans	4 1/4	
Interest 7 day market loans	4 1/4	
The sum of £100,000 has been released		
Bills on Madras	424,000 @ 3/32	
Consols 2 1/2 % unchgd.	58 1/2	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 % unchgd	52 1/2	
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % Sterling Loan unchgd.	80 1/2	
Government Securities 3 % unchgd.	89 1/2	
Ex on London at Paris Francs	27.80+3	

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 3rd.		
3 1/2 % 1925/28..	..	£99 1/2 unchgd.
4 1/2 % 1925/45..	..	£97 1/2 unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Jan. 3rd.		
Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs.	62	Unchanged
C.I.F. Sellers		
Wheat White Karachi, per 492 lbs.	63	Unchanged
C.I.F. Sellers		
Wheat F. A. Q. Red, Karachi, per 492 lbs.	63 1/2	Unchanged
C.I.F. Sellers		
SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.		
Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Jan.-Feb.	66+2s. 6d.	
Sellers		
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs.—Not offered.		
AUSTRALIAN.		
South Australian	64/6+3s. 6d.	
Victorian		
New South Wales		
BARLEY.		
Karachi Barley, Jan.-Feb. Sellers	46/6	
unchanged		
SEEDS.		
Rapeseed, Yellow Gazerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship.	70	
Pure Basia, Jan.-Feb. nominal		
unchanged		
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	80	
quoted unchanged		
Calcutta Linseed.—Not received.		
Toria Rapeseed, Jan.-Feb. Quoted unchgd.	66	
LINSEED.		
Linseed Argentine (La Plata)	71/6-3d.	
Jan.-Feb.		
COTTONSEED.		
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Hull Sellers	£13-15-0+10s.	
METALS.		
English best Selected Copper unchgd.	£108	
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£117	
Copper Braziers	£117	
Yellow Metal	13 1/2	
Hard Solder Nominal.	13 1/2	
Tin Plates I.C. C. 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	13/0	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	..	£25-0-0
G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	..	£25-0-0
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gatscherrie	£4-18-0	

FREIGHT.

COALS:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominal.		
Para Rubber Jan.-Feb. Paid	4+3d.	
Ceylon Rubber January.	4/2 to 4/3+2d.	
LIVERPOOL, JAN. 3.		
NEW YORK OFFICIAL NOON CALL.		
March	12.44	
July	12.80	
LONDON, JAN. 3.		
LINSEED.		
Linseed Calcutta, Jan.-Feb., Buyers	79	
JAVA SUGAR.		
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, quite nominal possibly six pence advance owing to rise in freight.		
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, quite nominal possibly six pence advance owing to rise in freight.		
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, quite nominal possibly six pence advance owing to rise in freight.		
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, quite nominal possibly six pence advance owing to rise in freight.		
LONDON, DEC. 15.		
The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the Month of November, 1915:—		
TO CALCUTTA.		
Cotton Piece Goods, (in yards).		
Bleached and White	9,739,000	

Unbleached and Grey	69,574,000
Dyed and Colored	2,313,000
Printed	2,562,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	252,000
Dyed and Bleached	206,000
Unbleached and Grey	8,000 Tons.

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piece Goods, (in yards).	
Bleached and White	2,751,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,081,000
Dyed and Colored	1,297,000
Printed	1,588,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	163,000
Dyed and Bleached	36,000
Unbleached and Grey	

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piece Goods, (in yards).	
Bleached and White	2,262,000
Unbleached and Grey	3,625,000
Dyed and Colored	1,327,000
Printed	
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	527,000
Dyed and Bleached	418,000
Unbleached and Grey	

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piece Goods, (in yards).	
Bleached and White	11,146,000
Unbleached and Grey	7,810,000
Dyed and Colored	4,558,000
Printed	7,633,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	235,000
Dyed and Bleached	438,000
Unbleached and Grey	

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piece Goods, (in yards).	
Bleached and White	17,802,000
Unbleached and Grey	2,389,000
Dyed and Colored	1,082,000
Printed	3,996,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	74,000
Dyed and Bleached	47,080
Unbleached and Grey	
Bombay, 4th January, 1916.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)
Bombay, Jan. 4.
The market to-day has ruled steady throughout the day and G. Broach which opened at Rs. 292 1/2 has advanced to Rs. 293 1/2 on speculative buying in the bazaar.
A large business has been done in K/Akoi styles for March delivery and there is some inquiry for March F. Khandeshi, the bazaar being the buyer in both styles.
Ready cotton is in fair demand.
We quote:—
G. Broach April 292.
F. Khandeshi January 221.
F. K/Akoi January 263.

Messrs. PATEL BROS., MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.		
Growth.	Price.	F. G. Good. Delivery.
M. G. Broach	299	291 Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengal	230	221 Jan. 1916
M. G. Borealis	238	238 Jan. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	223	223 Jan. 1916
M. G. Madras	241	227 Jan. 1916
M. G. Wardha, Hongkong	282 1/2	Jan. 1916
M. G. Nagore	282 1/2	Jan. 1916
M. G. Akola Khim.	260 1/2	Jan. 1916
M. G. Dharmagum Pogram	260	Mar. 1916
M. G. Omrawade	261	Mar. 1916
M. G. Western	263	Mar. 1916
M. G. Phalake	263	Mar. 1916
M. G. Bhopore	263	Mar. 1916

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

The Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COALRA, December, 4th 1915. 5-80 p.m.		
Growth.	Super Fine.	Fully Good. Delivery.
Bengala (H.G.)	234	224
Bengala (M.G.)	234	224
Bengala (M.G.)	234	224
Bengala (M.G.)	234	224
Bengala (M.G.)	234	224
Bengala (M.G.)	234	224
Bengala (M.G.)	234	224
Bengala (M.G.)	234	224
Bengala (M.G.)	234	224
Bengala (M.G.)	234	224

Bengala (H.G.)	234	224
Bengala (M.G.)	234	224
Bengala (M.G.)	234	224
Bengala (M.G.)	234	224
Bengala (M.G.)	234	224
Bengala (M.G.)	234	224
Bengala (M.G.)	234	224
Bengala (M.G.)	234	224
Bengala (M.G.)	234	224
Bengala (M.G.)	234	224

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and other produce and sea into Bombay during the 7th day of January, 1916:	
3rd January, 1915	31,388 Bales
Cotton	31,388 Bales
Wheat	5,519
Linseed	829
Rape, Rai and	8,903
Groundnuts	686
Castorseed	6,336
Castorseed	2,303
Rice	2,303
Myroballams	2,303
Cottonseed	2,303
Mowraeed	2,303
Green	2,303
Jowar	2,303
Maize	2,303
Barley	2,303

WHEAT AND SEED.

Bombay, Jan. 4.		
The following are to-day's closing prices issued by the Marwari Chamber of Bazaar.		
Ready.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, White Delhi	46 0 0	6 1/4
Wheat, White Cawnpore	45 8 0	6 1/4
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	45 0 0	6 1/4
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 10 0	7 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 1/4

Linseed, Brown Bold	7 10 0	8 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 6 0	8 12 0
Teelseed, White	43 8 0	43 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar	42 8 0	42 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar	40 50 0	41 0 0
Teelseed, Black	36 8 0	36 8 0
Poppyseed, White	7 12 0	8 4 0
Groundnuts	35 0 0	35 0 0
Mowraeed	3 12 0	4 2 0

Forward.		
Wheat April-May	Rs. a. p.	
Linseed May	6 13 0	
Teelseed May	9 6 7 1/2	
Dec./Jan.	85-15	
Dec./Jan.	75-25	
Dec./Jan.	43 0 0	
Dec./Jan.	50-50	
Dec./Jan.	41 0 0	

EXCHANGE.		
Banks' Selling Rates:—		
T. T. Ready	Is. 4 1-16d.	
T. T. Forward	Is. 4 3-32d.	
T. T. Forward	Is. 4 1-32d.	
Banks' Buying Rates:—		
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready Is.	13-33d.	
Do. Do. Forward	Is. 4 13-33d.	
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	Is. 4 5-3d.	
Do. 6 m-s. Forward	Is. 4 5-3d.	
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	14 1/2	
60 d-s. Shanghai	18 1/2	
60 d-s. Yokohama	15 1/2	

BULLION.		
English Bar Gold	Rs.	
Australian Do.	24-15-0	
Bombay Do.	24-15-0	
English Gold Sovereigns	16-3-0	
English Dragons	15-4-0	
Silver ex-duty Ready	68-6-0	

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 4.
The Cotton Mill Share Market opened at yesterday's closing quotations, but steadily gathered strength and closed firm.
Tata Iron and Steel shares also improved by a few points.
In Mill shares for February delivery Davids closed at Rs. 302.
Fuzulbhai were placed at Rs. 430 in the morning, but closed at Rs. 432.
Standards were placed at Rs. 1,035, but gradually improved and closed at Rs. 1,050.
Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,295 to Rs. 1,312.
Centrais moved up to Rs. 1,925. Swadeshi to Rs. 1,480. Currimbhai to Rs. 232 and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings to Rs. 147.
Edward Sassoons were placed at Rs. 195.
Bank of India shares stood stationary at Rs. 63.
Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation shares were quoted at Rs. 330

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Mr. Ernest Wood on "Theosophy and Education," Hall of the Theosophical Society 6.30 p.m. (S. T.).
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's Address to Aryan Education Society's Old Boys' Union, Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, 6.30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4.10 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 6.

Bombay Hunt, The Kennels.
Bombay High Court reopens after the X'mas recess.

MONDAY, Jan. 10.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting.
DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m., Mr. A. J. Roberts Wireless Demonstrations.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7.45 and 10.30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Churni Road, 7.45 and 10.30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7.45 and 10.30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

MINNITT, Julia, the dearly beloved wife and Christine Joy, daughter of J. Amson Minnitt, Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, passenger on board the P. & O. Persia drowned on 30th December 1915.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding, Jan. 5.

318. Range.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Casuals of any Company on all Wednesday mornings in January, and on Sundays 23rd and 30th. It will be reserved for Officers on Sundays January 9th and 16th.
Officers Commanding Coys. who can arrange for parties of 8 men to attend the range on any one day should apply to Head Quarters for a special day to be allotted to them. All those who have not completed musketry must attend during January. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6.15 a.m.
Miniature Range.—Miniature Range will be open for practice daily from 7 to 9 a.m., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 5 to 8 p.m. during January. On Tuesday evenings it is allotted to "B" Company.
(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major, Adjutant, Bombay, Volunteer, Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

January 4.
Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor, Commanding.
No. 1.—DUTIES.
Duties for the week commencing 2nd Jan. 1916:
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Naven.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. N. Stubbs.
No. 2.—PARADES.
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows:
Thursday 6th inst. at 7 a.m. 6in. Dummy Loader Drill at Headquarters.
Saturday 8th inst. at 7 a.m. 6in. B. L. Battery Drill at Malahad.
No. 3.—CLOTHING.
All great coats and water bottles must be returned before 7th January 1916.
No. 4.—PARADES.
Reference Corps Order No. 1116 dated 31st December 1915, leave granted to Lieutenant W. Dunkerley will have effect from 4th to 26th January 1916 inclusive.
ELECTRIC ENGINEER COMPANY.
No. 5.—PARADES.
The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder on 6th inst. at 6.15 p.m. for Defence Light Manning.
No. 6.—PARADES.
The Company will parade as follows:
Wednesday 5th inst. at 8 a.m. Factory Section.
Friday 7th inst. at 4.45 p.m. Battery Drill.
Sunday 9th inst. at 8 a.m. Arsenal Section.
Sunday 9th inst. at 9.30 a.m. Musketry Classification.
No. 7.—PARADES.
The Company will parade as follows:
Sunday 9th inst. at 9 a.m. Squad. Drill.
Sunday 9th inst. at 5 p.m. Section G. Drill.
(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut., Adjutant, Bom. Vol. Artillery.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening, from 6 to 8 p.m.
March—Tivoli
Overture—The Bohemian Girl
Gladie Valse—December
Selection—The Thistle
American Sketch—Down South
Myddleton Intermezzo—Rainbow
Selection—A Life on the Ocean
Two Step—Get out and Get Under Feather

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play this evening the following programme under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.
March—Old Comrades
Overture—Raymond
Valse—Brune
Selection—Idolante
Song (Cornet Solo)—Star of Bethlehem
Melodine from Pozzy
Patrol—The Siamese
Lincoln.

BAND AT COLABA HOSPITAL.

His Excellency the Governor's Band will play at the Station Hospital, Colaba, to-day at 5 p.m.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s. Malwa which left Bombay on the 19th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Monday the 3rd inst. All well.

BAI MOOLBAI PEEERBHOY HAJEE KHOJA

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.
During the month of December 1915 the patients that were treated in this Dispensary

ARRIVAL OF HOME MAIL.

The P. & O. Company's English Mail steamer Salsette, with the outward mails of the 16th ultimo, arrived from Aden at 10.30 a.m. yesterday with about 80 passengers on board. The Salsette, also brought six Italian Mail bags.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

The Lalita Kaladharshak Natak Mandali has kindly agreed to act their well known play "Rakshasi Mahatmakanksha," to-night in aid of the Depressed Classes Mission, Bombay. Sympathisers and well wishers of the Mission are requested to help it by patronising the performance to-night.

THEOSOPIHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Ernest Wood, Hon. Secretary of the Theosophical Educational Trust will lecture at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening, at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Theosophy and Education." Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

REPORTED THEFT.

Yeshwant Dhondu, a Hindu, residing at Portuguese Church Street, Mahim, reports the theft of jewellery of the value of Rs. 92 from a tin trunk in his house on Monday night.
Mahomed Sidick, a boot shop-keeper in Nagdevi Street, reports that his shop was broken into on Monday night and Rs. 275 in cash and pieces of currency notes, Rs. 7,700 stolen from his cash box. The other halves of the notes were kept by the complainant at his house.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and two deaths from plague occurred in this city on Monday, on attack and one death being reported from Middle and Lower Colaba, and one death from Turwadi. There were two cases of smallpox, but none of cholera. The total mortality during the day was 86, as compared with 55 of the corresponding day in 1915 and 86 of 1914. The total number of rats caught was 25,30, out of which 23 were found to be plague-stricken.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Dr. A. Powell, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Bai Jankar, a Brahmin woman, aged about fifty, residing with her son, Trimbakal Munchashunker at Matunga. Soon after a train had passed the Matunga railway station, the deceased started to cross the line to go to the up-platform, but as a fast train from Bandra was approaching, the porter on duty shouted out to the deceased to stop. She did not hear the train, and was knocked down by the train. Her skull was fractured, death being instantaneous. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following passengers arrived by the Salsette yesterday morning.
Capt. Clayton and Native Servant, No. 1106 Lance-Corporal Smith, No. 7433 Lance-Corporal Walton, No. 3320 A Bombardier Scott, Mr. Abdul Carim, Mr. S. Z. Hasnain and 2 peons, 41 Lascars of the Eastern Telegraph Coy, Miss M. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, and infant, Mr. F. H. Bege, Mr. W. D. Wheeler, Mr. W. H. Scott, Mrs. Wilson's Nurse, Capt. Marsh Smith, Mrs. L. O. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mr. A. C. Denbigh, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Lucy, Mr. W. Sergeant, Mr. R. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Gamble, Mr. R. A. Mant, Mr. W. Simpson, Mr. C. Christien, Mr. Stanley Oakes, Capt. A. Marshall, Capt. J. A. Kreyer, Capt. and Mrs. Retallack, Mr. and Mrs. Kiddle, Mr. and Mrs. Redfern, Mrs. Bymey, and Major S. Pechet.

THE HON. MR. GHANAVI'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.
At the High Court to-day, the Chief Justice and Justices Woodroffe and Mookherjee disposed of the appeal preferred by the Hon. Mr. A. K. Ghanavi, against the decision of Mr. Justice Chaudhuri granting a decree in favour of the National Bank of India for Rs. 25,454.

This was an action by the Bank to recover the decretal amount alleged to be due from the appellant who stood surety for his brother trading in Calcutta as a jute baler and shipper.

Their Lordships upheld the judgment of the lower court and dismissed the appeal with costs but slightly modified the amount of the original decree which their Lordships reduced to Rs. 25,178 and odd annas.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above Club took place at Mahim on Sunday last. The first event for decision was a handicap Sweep for which W. C. Morley and A. Leeson tied and on shooting off the tie in the next event the latter was the winner.

Another Sweep, in which the competitors were restricted to the use of one barrel only, was won by A. Leeson with 7 kills, and a third Sweep under Field conditions, was taken by W. C. Morley.

The Monthly Shoot for the holdership of the Club Cup came next. A. S. Knowles and A. H. Kingston returning equal scores, and on shooting off the tie, the scores were again equal, but at the third attempt A. S. Knowles was successful, the issue being in suspense till the last Shot was fired.

A Spoon Shoot resulted in a tie between D. W. Johnstone and A. Leeson, the latter with 8 kills to his opponents 6 proving successful on the tie shoot.

A double rifle competition which was won by D. W. Johnstone after shooting off a tie with A. S. Kingston brought the meeting to a close.

Out of five lakhs promised by his Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur for the Hindu University two lakhs have now been remitted.

According to Sunday's telegram as received by the Port Officer of Rangoon, the Shawel, one of the five river steamers, which left the other day, had been broken and sunk; no further details are to hand.

Mr. E. L. C. Hasell Wright has been granted a Commission in the Indian Army Reserve and leaves for Quetta on his first appointment to the South Lancashire.

Another batch of eleven men of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers have volunteered for overseas service as motor mechanics and will leave shortly.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE DISTURBANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I claim the courtesy of your columns to publish the following in the interests of the public and the Government.

Your editorial notes as well as the letters that have appeared in your esteemed paper have already thrown sufficient light as to who were the fomentors of the trouble so disgracefully brought about in the pandal of the League on 31st December 1915. Some ignorant hirelings most of whom were non-Indians who though Moslem in name yet not at all authorised to speak on behalf of anybody in India and in no way interested in Indian politics, were bold enough to enter the Moslem League Pandal, use obscene words and phrases against the English language and literature, insult the president of the All-India Moslem League and the representatives of Moslem India, create so much row as to make the proceedings of the meeting totally impossible, and after playing all this mischief are allowed to joyfully return to their homes in a spirit of triumph, fearing no British law and no British officer in Bombay. And all this happens before the very eyes of the Police Commissioner, the Presidency Magistrate, the Police Officers, the C. I. D. men and the Police Force collected beside the pandal. Here the question would naturally arise, what was the object of this official gathering before the doors of the pandal? Had they resorted there with the object of putting down disturbance and preserving order? If the object of the police was to put down disorder, the police assistance should not have been denied to Mr. Jinnah when he appealed to the Police Commissioner for help. Now the people ask why the police assistance was not complied with by the police authorities in driving out the rowdies from the pandal. The one fortunate impression that has been created on the minds of the public must be removed as early as possible. A public inquiry should be held, in order that the people may know how the disturbance was brought about and who were at the bottom of it. The Police Commissioner must be asked the reasons which actuated him to take the Police Force to the Pandal, to refuse to help in expelling the mischief-makers from the pandal and to invite the Presidency Magistrate there. The Moslem leaders who assembled in Bombay from different parts of India have gone back full of indignation at the treatment meted out to them in the presence of one of the highest officials of the Bombay Government. To insult them and to injure their feelings is to injure the feelings of the whole of the Moslem community. It is my humble but fervent appeal to the Bombay Government to appoint a commission, to make an inquiry into the causes of the disturbance in question, so that its instigators may not escape the punishment which they so fitly deserve.—Yours, etc.

A MOSLEM.

Bombay, January 4th, 1916.

AN IGNORED QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Prepared as you always are to advocate the cause of the middle as well as poor classes of people, may I crave your indulgence to give publicity to the following observations in your esteemed paper?

Of late years, the above class of people have colonized themselves on the tract known as Parel, Dadar, Matunga, Upper and Lower Mahims. All of these colonists live in chawls or houses owned by resident landlords, whose fortunes are now brilliantly polished since the rush of new settlers poured in 20 years ago; and constructions of a series of new stereotyped chawls on vacant plots, have not only placed in the hands of these landlords quite a margin of profit, but have also enabled them to make gold out of mud and bricks, and they have been rightly led to deduce that these chawls are but the delaying agents of permanent income against the occasional and universal calamities of the scarcity of rain and grain.

Not being satisfied with the timely advantage these assets placed at their lucky disposal, and being overtaken by the natural greed for money, it is painfully striking to observe in what an arbitrary manner these landlords have rather proved themselves in effecting rapid enhancements in the monthly rents of their chawl-rooms, than attending to the conveniences of the tenants for which they are legally bound, or even to the necessary sanitary and hygienic arrangements in their chawls.

These enhancements have, of late, made such rapid strides that one could only stand aghast at the enormous rents charged by these chawl merchants under pretext, which seldom come under the category of perfect justification. The room which scarcely fetched a couple of rupees fifteen years ago, is now sought for by competition at Rs. 15 per month; such is the keen demand of tenants to this side. When demand exceeds the supply, it is wiser and more just to create and increase the sources of the supply, than foolishly tighten the rates, is the just and correct observation of the political economy and so this difficulty can very easily be met with by erecting new chawls and tenancing them at reasonable rents; and certainly not by harassing the over-taxed and dried pockets of the tenants whose poor coffers have—under the pressure of necessity—fed the luxury and even under the compulsion of pecuniary strain, grumbled to submit to these arbitrary enhancements, for these chawl merchants had paid an equal share of their lordly attention to the conveniences of tenants; but things are quite otherwise.

The eyes of the municipal inspectors are blinded and their ears deafened against all existing insanitary evils around and in their chawls; or otherwise I am sure, these ever-molesting roots of contagion would have long before been rooted off, had the municipal servants ever cared to press the salt they eat. I recommend Dr. Turner to take a trip to Kumbharwad side, Dadar.—Yours etc.,

"PASHTAVACTA."

Dadar, Jan. 1, 1916.

WOMEN'S WAR FUND.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

The President and Committee of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund desire to thank most warmly those who helped so materially to the success of the Christmas festivities held at the Lady Harlinge and Marine Lines War Hospital on New Year's day.

A most skilful display of conjuring was given at each Hospital, at the Lady Harlinge by Professor N. K. Row, and Mr. A. C. Teery, and at the Marine Lines by Mr. George Rozario. Two concerts were also given, and the ladies of the Ghandawa Maha Vidhyalaya under Mr. Gokhalay performed charmingly at the Lady Harlinge and the pupils of the Ghandhawa Maha Vidhyalaya and Mr. Chapkar at the Marine Lines Hospital. Mr. D'Cruz and Mr. Shivjee Nathoo gave valuable help in decorating the Hospital and many ladies and gentlemen in entertaining the inmates, and among these we may mention Mr. Lam, Miss Jehangir, who contributed flowers, Lady Tata who gave 200 oranges and 200 sweet times, Lady Chandavarkar who gave 272 oranges, Smt. Gangadhar Madhavdas 2,000 plantains, Mrs. Shah Rs. 25, for fruits, Mrs. Kamdar Rs. 10 for fruits. All were delighted at the success of the entertainment.

NEWSPAPER BUREAU.

Contributors are kindly requested to send in their papers on Thursday before 5 p.m. in weekly files from Thursday to Wednesday inclusive.

A box will be found at the entrance of the office in which the newspapers can be placed.

LETTER FROM HER MAJESTY.

The following letter has been received by her Excellency from her Majesty the Queen-Emress:—

Buckingham Palace,
29th November, 1915.

Dear Lady Willington,

I have laid before the Queen your second Interim Report of the work done by the Women of Bombay, and am commanded by her Majesty to thank you very sincerely for your kind thought in sending it for her acceptance.

The Queen has read it with much interest, and it gives her Majesty great satisfaction to hear that the Women continue to do such good and useful work.

Yours, sincerely,

SD, W. WALLINGTON.

TELEGRAM FROM SIR JOHN NIXON.

Lady Willington has also received the following telegram from Sir John Nixon:—

On behalf of officers and men of the forces in Mesopotamia which the women of the Bombay Presidency have so generously supplied with comforts and gifts I desire to express our most grateful thanks and good wishes for the season and New Year.

HOSPITAL NEEDS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

GIFT FROM BENGAL WOMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.
In response to an appeal of the St. John Ambulance Association for hospital needs in Mesopotamia Lady Carmichael's Bengal Women's War Fund has arranged to provide 20 ten-bed British hospital units and 25 ten-bed Indian hospital units and in addition to provide money for 30 hundred-bed general units required. The value of this gift from Bengal amounts to Rs. 22,500.

HOSPITAL FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS AT BHAVNAGAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 4.
The first batch of 27 wounded soldiers with His Highness the Maharaja, the Dewan and medical officers arrived here this morning by a special train. The Bhavnagar Takhtsihi Hospital which is a palatial building has been specially set apart as a war hospital. The required number of beds have been supplied by Her Highness the Maharani of Panna at her own cost.

The Maharani Saheba has built a special convalescent home by the side of her own garden for the use of soldiers when they are fit to move out of the hospital.

This is the first instance of a Native State undertaking to provide a war hospital for British soldiers.

SECUNDERABAD FIRE-TEMPLE SUIT

DECREE FOR THE PLAINTIFFS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 4.
The Civil Judge of Secunderabad has delivered judgment in the case known as the Secunderabad Fire Temple suit in which Dr. K. Jivanji and others who are heirs to the late Mr. Pestonji Viceaji, founder of the Secunderabad Fire Temple, prayed that it be declared that the plaintiffs had a right to dismiss the defendant Dastur Kharshedi Byramji, head priest of Secunderabad, from the position of the Dastur of the Agari, that the defendant held his position as Dastur at the pleasure of the heirs and representatives, that the defendant may be ordered to vacate the position of Dastur and may be restrained by injunction from so acting and that he be ordered to deliver possession of the fire temple bungalow.

The Civil Judge has found in favour of the plaintiffs.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"WIRELESS WONDERS" AND A WONDERFUL WAR FILM

Wireless wonders is not an exaggerated term, by any means, to describe the demonstrations of Mr. Roberts, the Australian inventor, who is appearing at the Excelsior this week. Mr. Roberts is not much of a showman. He is a modest, retiring sort of individual, whose attitude on the stage is a sort of mute apology for his appearance. But there is no doubt as to the wonderful character of his inventions, and the ease with which he steers, by means of a small battery without wires, a model airship round the auditorium. The vessel is about twenty feet in length and an exact model, except for the carriage, of a military airship. Mr. Roberts, by merely touching a button of his battery, sets it in motion. It gradually floats up to the ceiling of the auditorium, and then, steered by small propellers, which are controlled from the battery on the stage, it gradually descends, makes a tour of the theatre and returns to the stage. The exhibition lasts only a few minutes but is supremely interesting, and suggests endless possibilities of what may be accomplished when the inventor has developed his discovery. Another exhibition of the possibilities of wireless is the playing of musical instruments. These, which, for the purposes of demonstration, are in the form of bells, are also controlled by the same battery which is placed some distance from the musical apparatus. This discovery is still apparently in the experimental stage, but here again the possibilities which it suggests are many. The demonstrations are of a kind not often seen, or possible, in a theatre and no one should miss them.

There is an excellent picture programme at the Excelsior this week, including an extraordinarily funny "Charley Chaplin" film. There is also another of those remarkable official French war films, the exhibition of which in Bombay we owe to the enterprise of the Excelsior. The subject this week is the recent French victory in Champagne. The pictures are probably unique among war subjects in regard to their closeness to the scene of action and give a tragically real impression of actual warfare as it is being conducted on the Western Front to-day.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 4.
The Benares conspiracy case being resumed before the Special Commissioners to-day Mr. Orde, A.S.P., deposed to the arrest of Mani Lal whose address he obtained on enquiry from the Gujarati eating house of Rewa Shanker in Delhi. Information about the eating house was received from Meerut. He then described how he traced Shankarlal as the man who had gone from Delhi with Pingley to Meerut. Witness stated that he had photographs taken of Lachmi Narain, Manilal, Ram Nath, Shankarlal and Ganesh Lal. This was after the identifications had been made and as far as the witness knew no further identifications of any of these men were made.

Durga Dan of Kotah, a Sanskrit student at Benares, deposed that Mani Lal and a Bengali whom he identified in the Court as Sachindra, came to him on two occasions and enquired about the address of Partab. Subsequently Partab and Ganesh Lal and Charan came to him at Benares and put up at his house for three days and he introduced them to Manilal.

THE RIGHT TO LIVE.

CASE OF THE CHICAGO BABY.

The recent controversy over the refusal of Mrs. Allen Bullinger to allow an operation to be carried out on her newly born child has caused a new departure to be taken by the Chicago authorities. Mrs. Bullinger's child was born with a defect, the removal of which by an operation would have left it a permanent idiot, and both the parents and the attending physician decided against an operation. When the child died the public excitement over the incident was very great.

Now the Coroner, together with the City Health Commissioner and the six physicians who investigated the case, has recommended the formation of a scientific board to pass judgment in future cases of infants supposedly doomed to be mental defectives. This recommendation is being acted on. The decision satisfies all but the most extreme humanitarians, who insist that all life, defective or not, must be preserved.

ESCAPE FROM A SUBMARINE.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPLOIT.

A thrilling story is published of how the British merchant steamer Japanese Prince escaped from a submarine. A passenger says:—"For five hours we struggled to escape, being meanwhile heavily shelled. It was the most exciting time of my life. Shells were dropping in the water all round. The Captain stood pluckily at his post, zig-zagging and handling the vessel with wonderful ability and judgment, and the crew loyally helped. Finally the passengers, who were thrilled with excitement, had the satisfaction of seeing the ship slowly outpace her ruthless pursuer, and by a miracle reach port safely."

The gallantry displayed has been recognised by the owners of the ship, who have presented £500 to the Captain, and distributed a similar sum among the crew.

JOCKEY'S INCOME-TAX.

THE QUESTION OF THE RIGHT TO ASSESS "INFANTS."

In the King's Bench Divisional Court in mail week Justices Lush and Low heard arguments on a rule nisi to prohibit the Income Tax Commissioners for Newmarket Division of Suffolk from proceeding on an assessment for income-tax of William Huxley, the jockey.

Sir F. E. Smith, K. C. (Attorney-General), said the question raised was whether Huxley, who was under twenty-one years of age at the time in question, and contended that he had no guardian or trustees, could be personally and directly assessed to income-tax. Huxley was apprenticed to Mr. Richard Wootton until early in 1914, and he was assessed for the year ended January, 1914. Under the terms of his agreement Huxley personally received a large amount of fees for riding and winning horse races.

An affidavit by the surveyor of taxes at Ely stated that Huxley had been a great success, and had received large sums of money on which it was believed no income-tax had yet been paid either by Huxley or anyone on his behalf.

Sir F. E. Smith said an important point was raised, viz., whether Huxley could be made chargeable under the various income tax Acts, or whether, because of the extraordinary oversight of those who framed the Acts, such a person, however large the income made by him as an infant, and by his own exertions, was to escape income-tax if he had no guardian or trustee. Huxley was assessed on £2,000 for the year in question.

OBLIGATIONS TO THE STATE.

Mr. A. M. Lister mentioned that he appeared for Huxley, who obtained the rule calling upon the Commissioners to show cause why they should not be prohibited from proceeding on the assessment.

The Attorney-General added that it was abundantly clear from Section 53 of the Act that an infant was chargeable.

Mr. Justice Ridley: If an infant does not pay his guardian or trustee must, if he has control or management of the infant.

The Attorney-General said grave inconvenience and injustice to the revenue would be caused if it were held that the commissioners had no right to assess Huxley in this case, although he was making some £2,000 a year. Surely if an infant of nineteen or twenty had sufficient qualities on his own initiative to earn £2,000 a year it was extremely likely that there might be others earning more, and, like Huxley, possessing such characteristics as would have taken him from the management or control of a trustee or guardian. He submitted that such an infant should not be allowed to escape the whole of his obligations to contribute to the State.

Mr. Justice Low said he believed income-tax was charged on or deducted from University scholarships. "In fact," added the judge, "I have a very lively recollection of an 'infant' at Oxford sitting on the doorstep of the surveyor of taxes hoping to recover the tax." (Laughter.)

The Attorney-General: The sitting down. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Bremner, for the Commissioners, submitted that they had not exceeded their jurisdiction, and there was no ground for an order of prohibition.

THE FIVE-FURLONG "STRAIGHT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I must again ask for space in your columns to answer your racing correspondent's article in to-day's "Chronicle," which was in turn an answer to my letter of the 29th ultimo.

My first object shall be to apologise to your reporter for having "tried to injure him professionally," as he seems to think I have done. I assure him nothing was further from my mind at the time of writing.

I do not even know him, so why should I try to injure him in any way?

At the time when I said, "then it must have been caused by dishonest motives," I was only pointing out the only other alternative, but, as your reporter had stated "it must have been an accident," perhaps of my letter may have been indiscrete, but my object remains the same, viz., the vindication of the charge put on the straight 5 furlongs. It is obviously the duty of the authorities to do all in their power to insure clean racing, and I maintain that they took a big step forward when they instituted the straight 5 furlongs.

If the majority of the public do not like an honestly run race, and a race which the best horse wins, let them go back to the old course where your correspondent says there was so much foul riding.

If a straight 5 furlong is such an objectionable feature why do the best courses in England have them? England, the home of the thoroughbred and the country where there is less crooked running than any in the world!

I am not one of those who think "the Club is everybody and the public nobody," and I quite realise that much good is done by discussion of these matters in the Press

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Wednesday, January 5, 1916.

INDIA'S GREATEST NEED.

When we contemplate the state of education in India, it is impossible to avoid a sense of grave apprehension. Not only is the policy of Government as yet far from being determined by due consideration of the real needs of the people but it has not seldom happened that, vain attempts have been made, as Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque said, to cramp and confine the intellect. The presidential address delivered by Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim at the Muslim Educational Conference in Poona last week, though it was meant for a purely Muslim audience, is an important document, constituting, as it does, a bold and outspoken criticism of the educational policy of the Government as a whole. Mr. Abdur Rahim expressed the doubt, though we do not think there can be any question as to the fact, if there is another country in the world where the educational status of the people is so low as in India. "That of 255 millions only 15 millions can read and write," Mr. Abdur Rahim rightly said "is a phenomenon which cannot be paralleled elsewhere." "I am sure," he added,

"that Government is not pleased with the situation any more than you and I. How could anyone be content or happy in such surroundings? At every turn you are shocked by sights and sounds of misery, moral, intellectual and physical, directly traceable to the illiterate condition of the people."

The remedy lies in a really progressive policy being adopted by Government. And in this connection Mr. Abdur Rahim did well to dispose, once for all, of the wholly misleading controversy that still lingers in some quarters from which sermons as to the need of self-help on the part of the people have been preached *ad nauseum* on the respective duties of the Government and the people with reference to education. "In my opinion," he said, "this is not a matter to be dealt with in the abstract. Education is a fundamental necessity of a community in all its grades. It must be met by whichever agency or agencies are capable of meeting it." In all modern states upon the Government is laid, primarily, the duty of educating the children of the people. In India, where the Government commands larger resources and a more effective organization than can be supplied by private efforts, and moreover exercises autocratic control over the revenues, the burden of educating must also primarily be borne by Government. As Mr. Abdur Rahim showed, the percentage of literates in India according to the last census being 5.9 only, even among them, those alone can be expected to realise their responsibility in the matter of spreading education in the country, who have attained a higher stage of education. Nor are the material resources of Indian parents adequate to enable them to look after the education of their children. For, in the case of fully 75 per cent. of them, if not more, all that they possess, does not exceed the limits of barest sustenance. The conclusion then is inevitable that it is to Government principally that the people should look to undertake the national organisation of education.

Having thus cleared the position, Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim passed on to

examine how far Government have realised their responsibilities. The conclusion to which he was driven was that, whatever field of education is considered, the tract which lies waste and untouched is immeasurably vast in comparison to what has been yet taken in hand. Referring to the Government's attitude towards free and compulsory primary education, he properly observed that, while, as practical men, thoughtful Indians do not expect that such a measure can be applied all at once throughout India, they cannot understand why there should be any difficulty whatever in accepting the principle and enforcing it in selected areas. Coming to secondary education, he emphatically pointed out that the real momentum of progress in a community is to be measured at the stage of its secondary education; for, it is at that stage alone, and not before, that any real foundation is laid for progressive knowledge, and it is through the portals of the secondary and high schools that access to the Universities is obtained. In all directions complaints are heard of the insufficiency of such schools and the gravest symptom in the educational condition of the Mahomedan community especially, is its backwardness in this respect. In fact, "the status of the community in the matter of secondary education," Mr. Abdur Rahim said, "is so depressed that I am convinced that nothing but special remedies will ameliorate the position," and he emphasized that, "if left to individual effort alone, our community, impoverished as it is, will not be able to all adequately to supply the want."

While dealing with this subject Mr. Abdur Rahim did well to expose the fallacy underlying the recent measures by which the standard required of Indian students both in schools and colleges and for the university examinations is being incessantly raised. The fallacy which lies at the root of these measures, Mr. Abdur Rahim pointed out, is that by sufficiently stiffening the process of selection you could unerringly discover those worthy of receiving higher education, and eliminate only the unworthy. On the other hand, as he showed,

"it is well-known that in many men their faculties develop later than in others and history shows that the world of culture would have been a serious loser if the slower men were rejected as unfit at a stage when their blossom of promise was still imperceptible to the school master."

Another very serious obstacle in the way of progress to which Mr. Abdur Rahim called attention is the high rate of fees levied at the schools, colleges and universities, a subject which has greatly exercised the minds of those who are anxious that the spread of higher education in the country should pursue a normal course of expansion, especially as in the East, learning has never been considered as a privilege of the rich. The classes that have inherited literary traditions and instincts among the Muslims, as among the Hindus, are certainly not the rich, but the middle classes. And, Mr. Abdur Rahim pertinently pointed out, unless these classes are enabled to supply boys fit to receive university education, the prospects of the community will be poor indeed. The necessity for a large and comprehensive system of scholarships, therefore, becomes, as we have often pointed out, the paramount consideration and it is a pity to find that Mr. Abdur Rahim explained this point. "We want," he said, "a generous system of scholarships which will extend right through the primary, secondary and university stages. The urgency of placing this matter at the forefront of the programme of the Muslim Educational Conference is of the greatest as far as higher education is concerned. Including professional and technical education—is concerned."

Mr. Abdur Rahim said, "is so expensive technical and professional education unless we are in a position to establish a systematic aid by means of scholarships. I fear there is little prospect of growth among us, in the near future, of sciences like medicine, engineering, agriculture and mining, forestry

geology and the like." The organisation of Muslim charity with a view to make it more effective in carrying out this object is as much necessary as a policy of more liberal assistance from the Government.

THE P. O. AND THE WAR.

At the time when we are mourning the loss of many fine vessels in our Mercantile Marine one reads with the more interest and the greater pride the account given by Lord Inchcape in his speech at the general meeting of the proprietors of the P. & O. Company of the assistance rendered to Government since the war broke out by this premier shipping company and the Mercantile Marine generally. No less than 42 steamers of the P. & O. fleet, said Lord Inchcape, have been taken from their usual work from time to time and 31 are still being made use of by the Government. Not only this but "something like 480 of the P. & O. and British India Companies' officers and engineers have gallantly joined His Majesty's service, mostly afloat, and are fighting for their country; 16 have been wounded and 27 have been killed." A P. & O. cadet has won the V. C. and it is a remarkable tribute to the attractions of the Company's service and the spirit of loyalty it inspires, even in its youngest officers, that this gallant youngster has announced his intention of rejoining the Company's service as soon as the war is over.

Lord Inchcape mentioned some interesting facts regarding the work for the Navy which has been done by the Company. He asks with justice, where would the country have been without the British Mercantile Marine? The British Admiralty did not possess "a single transport, a single vessel adapted for the conveyance of munitions, or stores, or horses, or mules or camels or a single hospital ship." That does not mean that they were unprepared in this respect. "They had the plans and they knew the dimensions, the capacity, the equipment and the speed of every British ship afloat and her whereabouts" and they knew that when the hour struck the ships would be at the disposal of the Empire on reasonable terms. And in this, as Lord Inchcape says, they were right. The Admiralty organisation was perfect, and as an instance of their omniscience regarding the existence of every vessel and its whereabouts the following incident is interesting. Lord Inchcape said:—

"We had three ships specially constructed for certain trades, small vessels of high speed. They were doing their work in very out-of-the-way British Possessions, where, I hoped, perhaps selfishly and wrongly, that they might be left unobserved and undisturbed. (Laughter.) But one day some time ago I was rung up on the telephone by the Admiralty and was told that they were sorry to inconvenience us but these ships, which they knew all about, were required for special and urgent service, they just suited the Admiralty requirements and they must have them at once. That day they were made over to the Government, and since then I have heard nothing of them. I have no idea of their whereabouts or on what service they are engaged. But I conclude they are still afloat because every month I see a cheque for their charter money."

All this is as creditable to the Mercantile Marine as it is to the Admiralty, but we are sometimes apt, in our admiration for the magnificent work of the Royal Navy, to forget what a valuable, or rather invaluable, auxiliary the Mercantile Marine has been.

We have already referred in terms of deprecation to Lord Inchcape's hint of a possible increase in passage rates. It is regrettable to sound a discordant note. We should have preferred to stop short at the appreciation of the Company's work in the war. But Lord Inchcape's feeling cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged, and we must frankly say that there does not appear to be any justification for the contemplation of an increase in the already handsome passenger rates. The Company is paying a good dividend, and the Chairman does not conceal the fact that in common with other shipping companies it has benefitted by the high freights, which have served as a set off to the increased cost of working. Rates have already been raised since the war broke out, and, if there is likely to be any encroachment on the Company's profits by reason of the latter circumstance, it seems to us that it should be borne by a very wealthy company rather than its patrons, who can less afford it. Lord Inchcape read to the shareholders a very amusing letter from Lord Brassey, who writing as "an old seafarer returning from the East, reduced to a wreck by the intense heat," offered a few notes for Lord Inchcape's consideration.

This "veteran statesman and seaman," as Lord Inchcape appropriately described him, was impressed by the fact that he was carried from "Port of London," twelve days on board, as a fighting cook, travelling at a rate of 380 knots a day" for a fare

of £20. "What remains," he asked "for the P. & O. Co.?" At least £25 should have been charged. It can hardly be worth while to take people at a loss. We are treated too well or we should pay more." Lord Brassey's anxiety on the Company's behalf does great credit to his generous instincts, but he will not be thanked by the common or garden passenger for his gratuitous advice to the directors. An extra five pounds, if it does not mean much to Lord Brassey, is a very serious consideration to the Army officer, for instance, or the mercantile assistant going home on leave and the student going to Europe to fit himself for his country's service. His Lordship is welcome to his modest opinions regarding the requirements of passengers occupying state rooms, which he says are larger than they need be, but the Company is hardly in need of his gratuitous counsel as to an increase in passenger rates; and, in offering it, he is doing a disservice to the ordinary passengers, of whom there are many to whom a few pounds more or less means the selection of another line. He will not be thanked for his suggestion that the messing is too sumptuous, a suggestion on which the Directors apparently propose to act. But, at least, the ordinary passenger would prefer, we think, a little less comfort to an increase in fares.

BLUFFING THE WHITE HOUSE.

We trust that Reuter will spare us during the next few weeks a glut of rumours, reports and speculations as to the intentions of the United States Government regarding the Persia outrage. We have long since ceased to take any interest in the attitude of President Wilson and his colleagues in matters of this sort, and constant announcements from Washington about "firm notes," and from New York about "growing feelings" that "the limit of patience has been reached" merely produce a growing feeling on our part of nausea. American opinion and action are evidently going to revolve in the same old circle. The announcement of the outrage has produced a chorus of indignation and opposition to American diplomacy in the American press. That is the first stage. President Wilson is hurrying back to Washington, note-book in hand. That is the second stage. Presently he will begin the third stage of inditing his notes. We shall hear of his having shut himself up for silent meditation and undisturbed composition, and he will repeat the process over a whole series of notes, which will be replied to by the Wilhelmstrasse or the Ballplatz, as the case may be, with its tongue in its cheek, and be punctuated by a few more outrages. Already we are given a hint that everything will be comfortably adjusted with the Austrian Government. Those mysterious Washington "officials," who are always being quoted, are, we are informed, "grateful to Baron Zwiedinek, the Counsellor of the Austrian Embassy, for indicating that Vienna will be quick to adjust matters, if it is found that an Austrian submarine sank the Persia." If an Austrian submarine sank the Persia and the United States Government had any self-respect left, it would kick Baron Zwiedinek and his colleagues out of the country, instead of being grateful to him for the sort of humbug that is considered good enough in Central Europe to bluff American statesmen. But we have no doubt that it will be discovered this time that it was a Turkish or Bulgarian submarine that was to blame! President Wilson and his Cabinet are quite capable of believing even that!

Official and Personal.

A press communiqué states that his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has offered to present six ambulance carts with ponies to the 26th Light Cavalry of which regiment he is the Honorary Colonel. The offer has been accepted.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore and party will leave Bangalore for Bombay on the 22nd instant returning about the end of February.

Colonel J. Desraj Urs returned yesterday from Egypt where he has been in command of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers for about a year. It is understood he will probably be appointed Military Secretary to the Maharaja, vice the late Colonel Aubrey Jones and retain his position as Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.

A LLOYD GEORGE ANECDOTE.

In the popular Life of Mr. Lloyd George, by Herbert du Parc a sketch founded upon the author's fuller biography published in 1913, there is an old story which may bear repeating: At one of Mr. Lloyd George's meetings in Flintshire the chairman, a Welsh deacon with strong convictions but no sense of humour, introduced Mr. Lloyd George thus: "I half to introduce to you to-night the member for Carnarvon Boroughs. He has come here to reply to what the Bishop of St. Asaph said the other night about Welsh Disestablishment."

In my opinion, gentlemen, the Bishop of St. Asaph is one of the biggest liars in creation; but, thank God, we have a match for him to-night!"

Notes of the Day.

The Mystery of the Von Der Tann.

The "Scotsman" published last week the German prisoner's story, which is an interesting contribution to the mystery of the Von der Tann, whatever it may be worth as history. The prisoner, a survivor from the Blucher, declares that during the air raid on Cuxhaven last Christmas Day a British aeroplane swooped out of the fog, dropped two bombs right on to the battle-cruiser, and instantly vanished. The damage done was so great that it was with the utmost difficulty the vessel was got into shallow water before she settled. This, at any rate, would account for the fact that we have heard nothing of the Von der Tann since the Scarborough raid. The "Scotsman's" German prisoner deplored the battle-cruiser's absence from the Doggerbank engagement, as he believed that if she had been with the German squadron the admiral would then have fought without running away.

A Blunder in the Military Department.

The Government of India, says "Truth," should see that its secretaries are more careful in drafting orders.

The Secretary in the Military Department published an Army order on September 15, intimating that the Viceroy in Council had approved of the issue of armament pay to officers of the field as well as garrison artillery, leading the former to believe that the invidious distinction between them and their garrison brethren had at last been removed. When the matter was referred to Simla, however, General Holloway said he was very sorry but he did not mean what he said in his Army order, and armament pay could only be drawn by R. G. A. officers. If a subaltern had made a mistake of this kind in dealing with his men he would have been made to pay for it.

Most people have to pay for their mistakes, but not, we would inform "Truth," Secretaries to Government in India. Sometimes they are promoted for them.

Where Nepotism Reigns.

The Royal Commission on the Civil Service has just issued a report on the legal departments which conveys, says the "Manchester Guardian," the impression that they are the home of what is politely called patronage and vulgarly jobbery. This is principally due to the fact that they are outside the scope of the Civil Service Examinations, and appointments are made by a host of different authorities, including the Lord Chancellor and the judges, at their pleasure. How this works out in practice is shown by a couple of illustrations. "Of the seven Masters and two Assistant Masters in the King's Bench Division," says the report, "four are the sons of judges and two, if not three, others are related or connected by marriage with judges in varying degrees of proximity. Of the eight Clerks of Assize five are sons of judges." Besides, it is stated, salaries range too high and departments are overmanned, particularly in the highly paid posts. It is not, therefore, surprising that the Royal Commission makes suggestions for the suppression of certain offices which are now unnecessary, for the centralisation of patronage in the hands of a responsible Minister aided by a Committee, and for an introduction of a certain measure of examination, of course only for the lower grades.

A Question of Legal Ethics.

"Is a barrister justified in defending on a plea of not guilty a prisoner who has confessed to him privately his guilt of the offence with which he is charged?" This is one of the nice little questions of legal ethics with which the layman has often tried to pose the lawyer—with no avail. The question has now been definitely put, by the Shangai Bar Committee, to the Bar Council, and has by that authority been answered and the answer affords a striking illustration of the difference between the standpoint of abstract justice—which considers a confession of guilt by the prisoner (whether made publicly or privately) a matter of great weight in the establishment of guilt—and the legal standpoint which apparently considers the guilt or innocence of a prisoner of less moment than the machinery by which it should be established. Thus the Bar Council lays down that if the confession is made before the proceedings begin, then a barrister to whom the confession has been made should not undertake the defence. But if the confession is made after the proceedings have commenced, when the withdrawal would seriously compromise the accused, then the barrister should persist in the defence, but in that case very strict limitations are imposed in the conduct of the defence. In short in the view of the Bar Council, counsel's duty is to protect his client as far as possible from being convicted except upon legal evidence sufficient to support a conviction. If we remember aught the question arose some years ago in Australia in a similar way, when a barrister who admitted that he had pleaded the innocence of a murder, was disbarred by the Bar Council of Australia.

The Peerage and the War.

Among the minor problems created by this all-consuming war is that presented by the extinction of many peerages. According to an English contemporary, an interesting proposal is being considered in the highest quarters for providing against the extinction of peerages.

One peer without an heir, Lord Kesteven, already has been killed in action, and several heirs to peerages—those of Lord Lincolnshire and Lord Ribblesdale are cases in point—have fallen leaving no heirs to succeed them. It is possible that in all such instances arising through the war steps will be taken to create special remainders for succession from the "distaff side." Apart from the war's ravages, the peerage has undergone an actual shrinkage on 1914. In addition to that of Kesteven, six titles have become extinct during the year—Armistead, Ardilaun, Estcourt, Glantawa, Gwydr, and Welby. Against this loss only four new peerages have been created—Berke, Buxton, Muir-Mackenzie, and Wrenbury. A year ago there were 581 hereditary peers of the United Kingdom, of which 13 were minors. To-day there are 578, seven titles having lapsed and one having passed by remainder to female succession.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF
TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE

11 MORE PERSIA
SURVIVORS.WHOLESALE ARRESTS AT
SALONIKA.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN WEST.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu and ten other survivors of the Persia have landed at Malta. None of the mails were saved.

The Russians in spite of numerous counter-attacks are progressing uninterruptedly inflicting very severe losses on the enemy.

The Russians severely defeated 500 rebellious gendarmes south-west of Hamadan, killing dozens and capturing their stores.

The Germans were again repulsed at Tahir and French guns did effective work against the enemy in Argonne. An attack was made on the Italian position on the Carso Plateau, but the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses.

It is officially reported that Colonel Gorges occupied Jaunde, in the Cameroons, on January 1st.

A neutral Consul bearing a German name has been arrested by the Allies at Salonika. It is reported that papers seized at the Austrian and German consulates implicate him in espionage. The arrest has also been ordered of German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian men of social standing.

Mr. Asquith will introduce the Compulsion Bill to-day. It is now practically certain that Ireland will be excluded.

Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Samuel are mentioned as Sir John Simon's successor at the Home Office.

MR. FORD'S PEACE TRIP.

RETURN TO NEW YORK SICK AND
DISAPPOINTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

Mr. Ford has arrived in New York a sick and disappointed man. He refused to receive interviewers, but in a conference with Mr. Bryan he expressed the belief that his mission would be a partial success.

RUSSIAN PROHIBITION
OF VODKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.
It is announced that the Russian prohibition of vodka will be continued after the war. The Government is attempting to utilize a portion of the stocks of alcohol in the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

RUSSIANS' UNINTERRUPTED PROGRESS.
ELEVEN MORE PERSIA SURVIVORS LANDED AT MALTA.

PERSIA PASSENGERS

ELEVEN MORE SURVIVORS

LANDED AT MALTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
The P. and O. announces that Lord Montagu of Beaulieu and ten other survivors of the Persia have landed at Malta.

LATER.

The P. and O. Company, states that besides Lord Montagu, the survivors of the Persia landed at Malta include Martin, A. Clark; an Italian gentleman and seven lascars.

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 4.
The Secunderabad garrison is much relieved at the news of Lord Montagu's safety. He commanded the 2/7th Hants (stationed here) prior to his present appointment.

INACCURACIES IN EARLIER LISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The previous lists of survivors from the Persia appear to be fairly correct with the exception of the following names, which contained inaccuracies in spelling or initials in earlier lists, and should read as follows:—

Lieutenants Miller-Hallett, T. Scott and J. Gardner; Gunner Wellington; Mrs. Pennings; Miss Derogez; Messrs. Barnanani Khubchand and J. Ethorne.

INDIAN SURVIVORS.

The local Superintendent of the P. and O. Co's. Office writes to say that the corrected names of eight Indian passengers saved from the Persia are as follows:—

Messrs.—Indrasingh, Isardas, Khoobchand, Mondas, Nenomal, Parsram, Ramchand, and Vishindas Gopaladas.
He also learns that the surviving Smiths are Miss Edith Smith, Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, Mrs. Henry Austin Smyth, Mr. William Smith, Mr. Walter Ernest Smiths.

PASSENGERS FOR CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Comparing the list of survivors with the passenger list it would seem several passengers associated with Calcutta are missing.

Among the latter are Mrs. McGinn, wife of Mr. W. McGinn, of Messrs. Birkmyre Bros., and infant.
The names of Mr. Bura, manager of the Khurdah Jute Mill, and his wife are also included in the passenger list but it is not known whether they actually sailed.

Captain E. W. Marsh is believed to be Captain E. W. H. Marsh, nephew of Mr. Alec Marsh, Secretary, European Association, who has done excellent work on the battlefield in France and Flanders and who was on his way to another theatre of war.

Among the survivors are Mrs. Smyth, wife of Mr. H. A. Smyth, of Messrs. Mcran and Co., Mrs. Shanks' wife of the present manager of the Vacuum Oil Company, and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Shanks' sister.

The latter's two children, one aged five and the other aged eighteen months, were on board but are not included in the list of survivors.

Miss Fladgate also saved is coming out to Calcutta to join the Howitt-Phillips Company.

In the passenger list appears the name of Miss Derogez, the lady who is engaged to be married to Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, Clerk of the Crown, Calcutta High Court. Mr. Bonnaud left Calcutta for Bombay, a few days ago intending to stay in Bombay until the arrival of his fiancée by the Persia. Miss Derogez is amongst the passengers who have been saved.

BURMAH PASSENGERS.

RANGOON, Jan. 4.

In the list of passengers of the Persia are the names of Messrs. Dickie and Orr, who were coming out to Burma for Bulloch Brothers, Ltd., as assistants. The former is among the survivors.

Captain Ainsworth, 1/10th Gurkhas, who is amongst the missing, was well known in Maymyo. If he is drowned, as feared, it will be a great blow to Maymyo society.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ON BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 4.

In addition to the Americans mentioned by Reuter the Rev. H. R. Salisbury, head of the Indian Union Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, is supposed to have been on the Persia. He was returning from America where he had attended the General Conference. His headquarters are at Lucknow and Mrs. Salisbury is anxiously awaiting the news of his safety.

MEDITERRANEAN

MURDERERS

PLEA FOR VIGOROUS ACTION

OCCUPATION OF ISLANDS
SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Jan. 3.

The "Temps" publishes a vigorous article on the necessity of extirpating the Mediterranean murderers by destroying their bases preventing revictualing and organising an intelligence service.

The paper says:—The occupation of Castellorizo is the first step in this direction. Similar police measures must be taken on other islands, including Greek, to remedy the shortcomings of the local authorities.

SURVIVORS INTERVIEWED

A SUDDEN TRAGEDY.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

A telegram to "The Times" from Cairo says that Lord Montagu of Beaulieu was among those lost on the Persia.

The torpedo struck the liner amidships and blew up the engines. The funnels fell on the deck. Most of the survivors were rescued while in the water.

Colonel Bigham was standing on the deck beside Miss Hughes when he was suddenly swept into the sea.

It is stated that the survivors, before they were picked up, sighted several ships which were afraid to approach, believing that the boats were decoys for the submarine.

It is announced that Mr. F. M. Cole, man of "The Times of India," was among those drowned.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 4.

Reuter's correspondent here has had interviews with the survivors of the Persia who all bear traces of shock and hardship. They are bruised and bandaged and many are severely battered. One woman is in hospital with a broken leg.

The survivors say that the tragedy was so sudden that they have hardly yet realised what happened. At one moment they were in the gay atmosphere of the dining saloon where everybody was in the jolliest mood and the next they were plunged into the sea shaken and bruised in open boats with the luxurious liner vanished.

The explosion shook the liner from stem to stern. Only those who went promptly on the deck, could hope to escape. Water poured into the vessel exceedingly rapidly until those who reached the deck merely slid into the sea and others were swept away by waves. The instant and successful lowering of four boats was the most brilliant feat. All worked bravely and quickly. Many persons were picked up from the water. The survivors emphasised the kindness of their rescuers and the comforts provided on landing.

ALL MAILS LOST.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

It is officially announced that the Persia carried mails for Egypt, Cyprus, the Persian Gulf, India, Ceylon, Malaysia, the Straits, the Dutch Indies, Borneo, Sarawak, Manila and Hongkong, consisting of letters, which reached the General Post Office from December 17th to December 24th, newspapers from the 15th to the 22nd and parcels for Egypt, Cyprus and India from the 5th to the 15th. None have been saved.

PASSENGERS AT LUNCHEON.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Further details received regarding the sinking of the Persia show that the passengers were at luncheon when the torpedo crashed between the funnels.

All quietly but hastily went to their cabins to fetch lifebelts amid the momentarily increasing list. Then came a sudden lurch which damaged several departing boats, the occupants of which were thrown into the water.

The four boats which were picked up were tied together.

MAHARAJAH OF KAPURTHALA'S LOSS

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The "Evening News" correspondent telegraphs from Cairo that the Maharajah of Kapurthala awaited at Port Said the arrival of his suite by the Persia. His jewelry is lost.

Indians in London express regret at the loss of the students Beharilal, Dikshit and Ram.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S HONEYMOON
INTERRUPTED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

President Wilson has broken off his wedding trip and is returning to Washington owing to the Persia disaster.

COMPULSION BILL

TO BE INTRODUCED TO-DAY.

IRELAND TO BE EXCLUDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Parliament opens to-day for a most important session.

Lord Derby's report will be published to-day prior to Mr. Asquith's speech to-morrow explaining the Government's programme.

The most urgent whips have been issued to all parties and members are advised to remain within reach of London until the Bill is passed. This is expected within a week.

It is now practically certain that Ireland will be excluded.

GERMAN VIEW OF COMPULSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—The German papers all discuss compulsory service in Britain and generally scout its possibilities as it scouted those creating the new army. They argue that the decision shows that the seriousness of the situation has been realised. Count Reventlow admits that it is not a sign of weakness. He considers it a proof that Germany must not remain standing half way towards her goal.

THE HOME OFFICE.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Samuel are mentioned as Sir John Simon's successor.

ding trip and is returning to Washington owing to the Persia disaster.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

The American Ambassador in Vienna has been instructed to ask Austria for any information establishing the identity of the submarine which sank the Persia.

AMERICAN PRESS OPINIONS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

The chorus of opposition to American diplomacy has increased with the news of the Persia tragedy.

The "New York Herald" wants to know what possible value are honeyed words against this continued record of crime.

The "New York Tribune" asks how many more murders of men and women America needs to convince the nation that there is no escape from duty and action. Is President Wilson, it asks, still too proud to fight?

PRESIDENT WILSON'S RETURN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

President Wilson's return has revived the rumours that he is about to summarise the Congressional leaders to acquaint them of the seriousness of the crisis.

The Austrian Charge d'Affaires has repeatedly called on Mr. Lansing asking for the suspension of judgment and promising that Austria will give reparation if it is proved that an Austrian submarine caused the loss of the American lives on board the Persia.

Mr. Lansing announces that he will take no steps regarding the Yasaka Maru. It seems that there was only one possible American, named Leigh on board and he was born in China and never established American citizenship.

PERSIA'S 4.7 GUN.

DOES NOT AFFECT REAL ISSUE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

The Consul at Alexandria reports that the Persia mounted a 4.7 gun. The State Department officials say, that even if this is true, it does not affect the real issue.

PORTUGUESE SYMPATHY.

The following telegram has been sent to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—

I beg of you to present to H. E. Lord Willington, Governor of Bombay Presidency, in the name of large Portuguese colony in the Indian Empire and in my own name, the expression of deep regret and sorrow which we all feel for outrage committed against the steamer Persia in the Mediterranean which brought mourning on so many families of our faithful ally, England, a country dear to Portugal who sincerely sympathises with her in the great shock she has suffered.

ALFREDO CASANOVA,
Consul-General for Portugal.

ESPIONAGE AT

SALONIKA.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS.

GREEK GOVERNMENT PROTESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SALONIKA, Jan. 3.

A neutral Consul bearing a German name has been arrested by the Allies. It is reported that papers seized at the Austrian and German Consulates implicate him in espionage.

The Greek Government has protested against this action, also against the arrest of Greeks suspected of espionage.

Another telegram from Salonika says the Allies have also ordered the arrest of German and Austrian women employed in the cafés and a number of German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian men of social standing.

NEW YEAR FESTIVITIES.

New Year festivities were noteworthy for cordiality goodwill and mutual greetings between French, British and Greek troops. There was plenty of seasonable fare.

ARRESTS OF ENEMY SUBJECTS
CONTINUE.

PARIS, Jan. 3.

A telegram from Salonika says that the arrests of enemy subjects continue and the Allies have decided to clear the town of all suspects, who will be placed on an Allied ship.

The arrival of the Russian Grand Duke Boris who is reported to have an important secret mission, has caused considerable stir.

ENEMY THREATENS REPRISALS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 3.

A Sofia telegram says that public opinion is excited by the arrest of the consuls at Salonika and the Cabinet has decided to retaliate by arresting officials who remained in Bulgaria after the departure of the chiefs of the British, French and Serbian Legations.

A Constantinople telegram says that the Porte has protested through the American Embassy against the arrest of the Ottoman consul at Salonika and it is stated that the Porte will take reprisals against the subjects of the Allied Powers in the event of the steps taken by Greece not leading to the consuls' release.

GREEK MOBILIZATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London December 31st.—The "Corriere Della Sera's" Athens correspondent states that the Greek mobilisation which began on the 28th December comprises fifteen per cent of the whole army and two special classes. The measure is attributed to anti-Bulgar movements in several garrisons, in which it is declared that a general was implicated.

The Venizelist press continues an energetic anti-Bulgar campaign.

RUMOUR ABOUT ESSAD PASHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—London December 31.—(Delayed in transmission).—The "Paris Journal's" Valona correspondent mentions a rumour that Essad Pasha has declared war on the Austro-Bulgarians. He has 20,000 men.

BULGARIAN WAR CREDITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says the Bulgarian Sobranje on the 29th December discussed the war credits. The Reform Socialists did not vote. Doctrinaire Socialists opposed the war but voted the credits. Radicals favoured the credits. Nationalists, Democrats, Agrarians and Labourists enthusiastically favoured the credits.

ANGLO-GREEK RELATIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London December 31.—The "Times" Salonika correspondent states that Anglo-Greek relations are now marked by mutual confidence and goodwill. The news of the

RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

FURTHER SUCCESSES AT
CZERNOWITZ.

ENEMY SUFFERS SEVERE LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 4.

The communiqué records further Russian successes at Czernowitz. Fighting continues with the same violence, and the Russians, in spite of numerous counter-attacks, are progressing uninterruptedly inflicting very severe losses on the enemy and capturing a further eight hundred prisoners, besides numerous wounded left on the field.

BESARABIAN OFFENSIVE.

AN AUSTRIAN REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—London December 31.—(Delayed in transmission).—The "Central News" Amsterdam correspondent quotes messages from Czernowitz stating that the Russians in their Besarabian offensive concentrated 200 guns and three divisions on a front of five kilometres. The Austrians repulsed 22 assaults, the majority in bayonet fights. The assaults became less furious and only a weak cannonade continues.

JOURNEY TOWARDS
BAGHDAD.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN JUNCTION PROBABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—London December 31.—(Delayed in transmission).—The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says: "The Russian forces in Persia are progressing in the direction which will ultimately lead to a junction with the British working towards Baghdad. But I shall be surprised if the Anglo-Russians do not join hands elsewhere before very long."

REBELLIOUS GENDARMES IN PERSIA
DEFEATED.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The Russians severely defeated 500 rebellious gendarmes south-west of Hamadan, killing dozens and capturing their stores.

THE GLENGYLE.

TEN MISSING.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Glengyle was sunk in the Mediterranean on January 2nd. She carried about 120 passengers and crew. Three Europeans and seven Chinese are missing.

LOSS OF VALUABLE CARGO.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

While the loss of life on the Glengyle was insignificant compared with that on the Persia the vessel was worth quarter of a million sterling and had a cargo of 14,000 tons of sesame seeds, silk, cowhides, butter and eggs. She was sunk near Malta.

ANOTHER P. & O. STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The Peninsula and Oriental steamer Geelong has been sunk in the Mediterranean.

LATER.

The Geelong was sunk in collision with the British steamer Bonvilston.

Gallipoli withdrawal was greeted with enthusiasm in Salonika where the opinion had long been unanimous against pursuing the campaign.

KAISER'S CORFU VILLA.

TO BE OCCUPIED BY ALLIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—According to a Rome message from Athens the British military authorities have informed Greece of their intention to occupy the Kaiser's Corfu Villa to accommodate the wounded Serbians therein.

ROUMANIA'S ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—Prince Michael Cantacuzene writes to the "Frigate" protesting against the reports that he is endeavouring to draw Rumania to Germany's side. If there have been men who wished Rumania to join the Teutons they found no echo to their desires.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN THE VOSGES.

ACTIVITY IN BELGIUM.

GRENADE ATTACK REPULSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Jan. 4.

The communiqué reports continued artillery activity in Belgium, also South of the Somme.

The French repulsed a fresh grenade attack on their trenches in Champagne, near Tahure.

There was a violent artillery duel in the Vosges, in the Hirsstein sector.

ANOTHER GERMAN REPULSE AT TAHURE.

SUCCESSFUL FIGHTING IN ARGONNE.

PARIS, Jan. 3.

The communiqué says the Germans at Tahure were repulsed. French trench guns in Argonne made effective firing against the enemy's works, and the Germans, who fled, were caught by a storm of fire from the seventy-fives.

EFFECTIVE BRITISH BOMBARDMENT.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVE NEAR LOOS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The British communiqué says on the Southern part of the front a small party of ours made a successful bombing attack last night.

To-day our artillery effectively bombarded several positions of the enemy's line. Hostile artillery was active North-East of Loos and East of Ypres.

SUCCESS IN CAMEROONS.

JAUNDE OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

It is officially announced that Colonel Gorges occupied Jaunde, in the Cameroons, on January 1st. The enemy retreated south and south-east and the Government officials fled. Our troops are in contact with the enemy's rearguard.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACK ON CARSO REPULSED

ROME, Jan. 4.

The communiqué says the enemy on the 2nd delivered an attack on our positions on the Carso plateau but were repulsed with heavy losses.

COMMONWEALTH'S SILVER COINAGE.

MELBOURN, Jan. 3.

The Commonwealth is about to mint its own silver coins.

SMALL EXCHEQUER BOND SCHEME.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Small Exchequer Bond scheme comes into force on the 10th instant.

ST. OSWALD SUNK.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Liverpool steamer St. Oswald has been sunk.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Mr. Gibson Bowles will contest as a Conservative the vacancy caused by the elevation of Sir Alexander Henderson to peerage.

DEATH OF SIR SCOTT ROBERTSON.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The death of Sir Scott Robertson is announced.

WITHDRAWAL FROM GALLIPOLI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—A press correspondent at Suvla attributes the final decision to withdraw to Lord Kitchener, who consulted General Munro and other generals, and himself climbed to the observation posts whence he could see the actual geographical characteristics.

Some Australians paraded before the commanding officers in order to protest vigorously against the orders to board the transport while later arrivals on the peninsula remained with the rear guard.

The last two hundred embarking had been the first to land in August on almost the same spot of the beach. The men realised since April that the withdrawal would probably be more perilous than the landing but when the orders were received the men's first thoughts were for the little mountain cemeteries. For a week the men were occupied in carefully carving names on rough wooden crosses convinced that the Turks whom they had found clean fighters would respect the graves.

TWO SURPRISES OF WAR.

ONE FOR BRITAIN AND ONE FOR GERMANY.

LORD ROSEBERY AT OVERSEAS CLUB.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Lord Rosebery, in opening a club for men of the overseas forces in Edinburgh on Dec. 11, said he should regret, and he thought all friends of the Empire would regret, if the words "colonies" and "colonials" should creep once more into our language. The grand word "dominion" or "commonwealth" best expressed those great empires which had sprung from this island.

It is, I am sorry to say (he continued), 42 years since I visited Canada, and more than 30 since I visited Australia and New Zealand, but in those days there was one word which struck me more than anything. That was the word "home." (Applause.) The people in these countries were constantly taking of coming home, and it puzzled me, because I knew they were natives of these countries, and had never stirred from them. So at first I often asked, "But you are at home; this is your home?" "Oh, no," they replied, "Britain is our home." (Applause.)

There have been two great surprises in this gigantic war. One surprise has been for ourselves and the other for the enemy. The surprise for ourselves was this—that we could not conceive it possible that a great civilised country which believed itself to stand at the head of the culture of the world, which had achieved a prosperity beyond all human dreams, swelling in 40 years from 40 millions of population to nearly 70, which had made a commerce unexampled in the history of the world, having potent armies and potent fleets for its defence, we could not believe it possible that this nation was all the time with genial smiles and with Judas kisses—its Chief visiting England amid the acclamations of a simple-hearted people, attended by the chief of his spies—we could not believe it possible that this Empire by a deliberate and infamous conspiracy against the liberties of the world was all the time plotting a war of which no human being could see the limits, but which every child can see means the ruin and devastation of Europe. We could not believe that at the commencement of this war it would tear up a treaty to which its solemn signature had been more than once affixed, and that it could ravage and devastate and ruin an innocent kingdom which it honours in its ravaged condition to add to its Empire.

We could not believe that it would seek by means which I will not characterise to sink passenger vessels containing hundreds and thousands of innocent travellers, all in the lust of some vile idea of conquest which, God helping us, will never be fulfilled. (Applause.)

That was a surprise which was not a pleasant surprise—the perfidy of apparent friends, the uprooting of all ideas of international honour, the destruction of the basis on which all civilisation must rest. We were called Teuton brothers, coming of the same stock. Hand deputations came crowned with olive branches and silver professors to preach a doctrine of peace and amity and brotherhood between two great Empires. Some of us were not deceived, but the most of us wished to be deceived, and the unbecoming of our people has been one of the rudest surprises of this country.

THE SURPRISE FOR GERMANY.

The other surprise was for our enemies. They had plotted everywhere, they had planted spies everywhere. At this moment, indeed, there is coming over a vessel fraught with peace, propelled apparently by a gentleman of the name of Ford, who makes, I think, perambulations—(laughter)—and who is coming over to pour oil over the troubled waters under the inspiration of Dr. Aked, of whom we know something over here, and who is going to call, by a voice more potent than any heard in this world from any but divine lips, the soldiers from the trenches and bid the waves be still. What success may attend that expedition I don't know, but that it will fail I am well convinced. (Hear, hear.) But that the eighty passengers who have received a free passage to this continent may enjoy themselves and do no mischief is, I am sure, our fervent solicitation. (Hear, hear.)

I come back to my text—the surprise which has been afforded Germany or rather Prussia. She had disseminated spies everywhere; she thought she was sure of stirring disaffection everywhere; she had emissaries in India, Egypt, Canada, and Australia; she had everywhere men perfidiously working, through newspapers and otherwise, all stirring up a spirit of disaffection to the British Empire. What has been the result? From the moment war was declared every part of the Empire leaped up as if by one impulse, and rushed to the assistance of the mother country. (Applause.) The past I have spoken of. When I visited Canada, Australia, and New Zealand that sentiment was by no means so strong. One felt there was not at that time a spirit to make any alarming sacrifice for the Empire. Gradually the sentiment had become warmer under the inspiration of far-seeing statesmen who had fostered the idea, but no one could have believed that the Dominions were willing to sacrifice their last shilling and last man in the defence of the Empire.

That is the glorious surprise our enemies have unconsciously prepared for us—that henceforth, come what come we, the British Empire is a world-wide fact with which the universe has yet to deal. So long as we stick together—and our union is now thickly cemented with bloodshed in this war—no danger can happen to us we are not capable of confronting. (Applause.)

The value of the overseas men at the Dardanelles will never be forgotten. You have not failed us. We will never fail you. (Applause.) The breasts of the mother of the Empire have not run dry. (Applause.) She is still prepared out of her forty millions in these islands to send forth her last man rather than be defeated in this war, for that would mean extinction for the Empire. We, on the other hand, ask you not to fail us, to continue sending masses of heroic fellows to serve with our brave our fellows at the front. (Applause.)

LORD BRASSEY'S SUNBEAM.

PRESENTED TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 4.

Earl Brassey has offered to the Government of India his steam yacht Sunbeam for service as a hospital ship and has undertaken to hand the yacht over free of all cost at Bombay in thorough repair and completely fitted for hospital purposes. The Viceroy in accepting this very generous offer on behalf of the Government of India has telegraphed to Lord Brassey as follows:—

"I express to you my warmest gratitude for this splendid gift. It will be a pleasant thought for you that this beautiful yacht with which you and your name have been so long and widely connected, is destined for the future to bring comfort and help to the sick and wounded."

MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION ON AN AMERICAN STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

Twenty persons have been killed owing to a mysterious explosion on board the oil steamer Aztec.

CASUALTY LIST.

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, Jan. 3.

KILLED.

Lieut. F. C. Golden, Durham Lights.

NOW KILLED.

Sec.-Lieut. H. V. Woodford, Berkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. S. E. Pierce, Yorkshire Lights.

Sec.-Lieut. H. L. Wheeler, East Kents.

WOUNDED.

Col. W. R. Beresford-Ash, Welsh Fusiliers.

Lieut-Col. Viscount Maitland, Royal Fusiliers.

Lieut. P. W. Hubbard, East Surreys.

Sec.-Lieut. G. Alchin, Artillery.

Sec.-Lieut. J. Doherty, Artillery.

Sec.-Lieut. T. L. Calwell, Royal Fusiliers.

Sec.-Lieut. R. G. Elliott, York and Lancasters.

Sec.-Lieut. A. H. Mortimer, Wiltshires.

Sec.-Lieut. R. D. Tonge, Cheshires.

MISSING.

Cap. G. T. Porter, Artillery.

WOUNDED IN BALKANS.

Sec.-Lieut. E. B. Slattery, Munster Fusiliers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 4.

The following names of officers appear in the casualty lists mentioned below:—

The 141st list from Mesopotamia:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Subadar Jehangir Khan, 24th Punjabis

The 106th list from Mediterranean (Dardanelles).

WOUNDED.

Jamadar Dhanlal Gurung (second time), 1/6th Gurkhas.

Subadar Punjab Singh, Patiala Infantry Service Infantry.

BRITAIN FOR THE BRITONS.

PRESSURE UPON THE GERMANS.

Mr. Hewins, M.P., Chairman of the Unionist Business Committee, in an interview in mail week said:—The whole of the German economic scheme is based upon a Central European treaty system. Seventy-five per cent. of the German trade was done with the Central European treaty powers and the British Empire, and German war finance was based upon securities representing this trade Germany would be horrified if the British Empire announced it was determined to make this system impossible in the future. There would be a panic if Germany were convinced that the resources of the British Empire would in the future be used for the benefit of the British people. Fear would materially shorten the war, and the Empire could bring this about by making it clear that Great Britain after the war intended to use her power for bargaining.

This would force Germany to consider her conception of the most favoured-nation clause. The visit of Mr. W. M. Hughes and Sir Joseph Ward to London during the New Year should constitute the nucleus of an Imperial Economic Conference for the purpose of taking immediate action. Sir Robert Borden could easily attend, and South Africa could be represented. The Conference should take the initiative for fixing a tripartite tariff, giving preferential terms for the Empire and a moderate revenue tariff for the Allies, and a penalising tariff for all enemies. It is understood that the British Government has already communicated with Australia and the other dominions concerning some problems to be discussed at such a conference—the destruction of Germany's trade, including the control of the Empire's metals, alien trading organisation Imperial food supplies, and the possibility of framing a British Imperial navigation system. The Conference might also consider how Australia can help us in putting right the foreign exchanges.

RETURNED PRISONERS

TREATMENT IN GERMAN HOSPITALS.

VARIED EXPERIENCES.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The happiest hospital in England is the one to which the hundred odd prisoners released from Germany were taken as soon as they arrived in England, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." These men are always the brightest of our wounded. Their relief at being once more among their own folks and of telling their adventures almost outweighs the sadness of returning maimed or disabled, and for the first few days they are the heroes of the whole hospital.

Those who have now returned come from many different camps, and their stories and impressions vary as much as the reports we get from German newspapers. Some of those who were most severely wounded, and who have spent their whole time in hospitals, say that the medical staffs and many of the orderlies did everything in their power for them. They could not have received better care in their own hospitals. The organisation of the German army medical service as they have seen it has been excellent, and if they have suffered unnecessarily it has been at the hands of ill-conditioned and undisciplined orderlies. These men declare, too, that far from amputations, the doctors did not always operate when they should do so. The prisoners from some camps had seen no evidence that Germany was short of food, while others knew that their gaolers did not think the country could hold out till spring.

AFTER LOOS.

One man who had been captured after the battle of Loos gave a most interesting account of his experiences. His regiment had made a brilliant, rapid dash, and had sprinted so far beyond a distant trench that they were compelled to fall back on it once more, and after a sharp contest it was taken from them. It had been almost cut through, and after it had been bound up by a Lieutenant Sangster—whose name appeared in that day's casualty list—he was wounded in the leg and finally captured by the Germans.

A motor ambulance took him to the hospital at Courtrai, where he was kindly treated by German doctors, cared for by Belgian nurses, and welcomed by a whole ward full of English prisoners, some of whom had been there since the Battle of Ypres in October, 1914. Courtrai hospital has a good name among our men; they are not unhappy there. The Germans were at that time acclaiming Loos as their victory, and when within a week the prisoner was sent to a German town he found the joy bells still ringing for victory. He said they were at it all the time, and that the German people had no idea what had really happened.

His only complaint was of the roughness shown by the lower-class orderlies, who habitually addressed their charges as "British swine." It was quite evident from the way the men spoke that Germany has no settled policy for treating prisoners, nor any adequate system of inspection, but that the individual commandant is responsible to himself alone.

BITTER COMPLAINTS OF ONE CAMP.

The men from one of the great camps spoke very bitterly of their experiences. It was there that a devastating outbreak of typhus occurred, when nearly a thousand Russians, five hundred Frenchmen, and less than a hundred Englishmen fell victims.

Volunteer nurses were called for: half a dozen English doctors from other camps offered their services, and five of them contracted and three died from the disease. One of the returned men was among the volunteers, and paid a heavy price for his heroism. He was infected, gangrene followed typhus, and, and he lost half of each foot.

Men from here and from other camps spoke of their suffering from the cold and the scanty supply of clothing. A man taken prisoner at La Bassée last winter told how his captors instantly stripped him and his mates of boots, caps, putties, and uniforms, which they at once put on, leaving them to walk twelve miles in the bitter winter cold almost unprotected. They were never dressed warmly or supplied with overcoats again.

Many of the prisoners were hired out for work in the fields, digging canals or working in coal mines. The Russian and French prisoners accepted their lot more philosophically than the British, who "never had the patience to amuse themselves with the wonderful wood-carving and metal-work" that occupied the leisure of their companions. "What we threw away," said one, "they used to pick up and make into ornaments, and they made beautiful little models of ships, windmills, and aeroplanes which they sold to their guards."

TWO CANADIANS.

Two Canadians, both of whom were wounded at St. Julien, have returned from prison camps, and one of them had no complaints to make of his treatment, while the other said the food was insufficient.

"I suppose that even if you have not had much home news, said a visitor, "you do know what a brilliant affair that St. Julien engagement was?"

"No," said the younger Canadian, opening his eyes in some surprise. "I hadn't heard."

"Didn't you know that England was thrilled with the story and that you Canadians were the heroes of the day?"

"I didn't hear a word about it," said the lad captured in April.

These two men said that great as had been their admiration for the British soldier, they admired him infinitely more since seeing his unflinching cheerfulness, his dogged courage, and determination during those long captive months.

KING FERDINAND OF ROUMANIA.

A POPULAR MONARCH.

HOHENZOLLERN BUT NOT PRO-GERMAN.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

It is of primary importance, first, to remember that, although King Ferdinand is a Hohenzollern, he is not a member of the branch of that House of which the Emperor William II. is the chief; and, secondly, that up to now he has not developed any indication of a desire to kowtow to the Kaiser writes Mr. Edward Legge in the "Pall Mall Gazette." In the accepted usage of the phrase, then, he is not, as his Bulgarian namesake has proved himself to be, pro-German. His consort has always been, and remains at this great crisis in Roumania's history, pro-British and pro-Russian to the core. Far different was it with the late King Charles. He was too independent to put himself under the Kaiser's thumb, but there is authority for stating that, very shortly before his death, he expressed his belief that, should Germany go to war, "she could vanquish her enemy without any outside help."

Prince Ferdinand became heir to the Roumanian Throne owing to his brother William's renunciation of his rights in 1888. They were the sons of that Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (brother of the late King Charles) who remains a prominent historical figure by reason of his supposed Bismarckian candidature for the Throne of Spain, which was one of the main causes of the war of 1870.

The Roumanian Constitution had settled the succession to the Crown, in the event of Charles I. dying childless, as was the case, upon his Majesty's brother Leopold, who renounced his rights in favour of his eldest son, the Prince William referred to. Prince now King, Ferdinand was born in 1865, and in 1880 was created, by Royal decree, "Prince of Roumania."

AT DUSSELDORF.

Like his brothers, Prince Ferdinand received his early education from a private tutor, in whose charge he remained for several years. He then proceeded to the Gymnasium of Dusseldorf, on whose books are to be found the names of very many of the princely Houses of Germany, and there passed his examination in the honours classes and took his degree in 1885, at the age of eighteen.

He then entered the Military Academy ("School of War") at Cassel, passed the examination undergone by all aspirants for army honours, and entered the Service as a second-lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of the Foot Guards. For two years he went through the routine courses of lectures at the Universities of Leipzig and Tübingen, devoting special study to the history, the Constitution, and the language of Roumania, which he visited for the first time, as his Uncle Charles's heir-presumptive, in 1889. His arrival in his new country was celebrated by brilliant fêtes and national rejoicings.

The Roumanian nation heartily welcomed the announcement, in 1902, that a bride had been found for Prince Ferdinand in the person of Princess Marie, one of the daughters of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, all of whom became very popular in England before their migration to Germany as a consequence of the second son of Queen Victoria inheriting the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. In the early autumn of the same year the Duchess took her daughter to Newburg, and presented her to the Queen of Roumania, Prince Ferdinand having preceded them.

THE KAISER AND THE WEDDING.

On the eve of the wedding the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Marie, and the Royal "futur" again visited the poet-Queen "Carmen Sylva," who presented the young Princess with the original manuscript of her work, "Wanderstalt" (the "Pilgrim's Staff"). The text and the miniatures painted on ivory were all by her Majesty, and the volume had been sumptuously "bound" by Hermeling, the jeweller of Cologne, who had bedecked the covers with diamonds and rock-crystal.

As the future bride had as one of her grandmothers Queen Victoria and as an uncle the Emperor Alexander III., father of the present Tsar, it will not surprise the English reader to be told that the Kaiser, then in the fifth year of his reign, occupied himself largely in the earlier arrangements for the wedding of the daughter of his English uncle Alfred with the future King of Roumania, and that the "fiançailles" were celebrated in June, 1902, some seven months before the marriage, at Potsdam.

It is not uninteresting to put this fact upon record at the present critical moment in the history of the nation which has been ruled by King Ferdinand since his uncle's death less than a year ago; for, as the proverb says, "From small events great causes often spring," and the relations between the German and Roumanian Courts were markedly cordial until the decease of King Charles last October.

A POPULAR KING.

The popularity of King Ferdinand is shared by his Consort, who was taken to their hearts by the Roumanians from the day of her first appearance among them as the bride of their future Monarch. Her delightful manner, her freedom from everyting approaching affectation, her genuine desire to please and be pleased, her interest in all around her, captured the simple-minded, warm-hearted people of the new kingdom who soon came to regard her as one of themselves.

Like her sisters and their late brother and

CONSPIRACIES IN U. S.

CONFESSION OF AUSTRIAN ATTACHE.

TENSION WITH CENTRAL POWERS.

(By yesterday's mail.)

The ungracious capitulation of the Kaiser with regard to the removal of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen has not eased the situation with the Central Powers telegraphically the Washington correspondent of "The Times." The impression grows that the Government proposes to bring the submarine question to a head first with Austria, and then with Germany. Stress is laid upon the forceful firmness of the Ancona Note, and speculation over the resumption of negotiations over the Lusitania has become a journalistic "piece de resistance."

There is much talk of the stiffness of the rod that is being picked for the German conspirators, among whom Baron Zwiédinek, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, now stands self-confessed. A fascistic letter was published yesterday in which he calmly suggested last August to the Austrian Consul-General in New York that it would be a good thing to see whether passports could not be secured "at slight cost" for Teutonic reservists. Baron Zwiédinek admits the authorship of the letter, but says that it was written while he was still under the malignant thumb of Dr. Dumba.

In a speech at Columbus on Friday, addressed to an audience of business men primarily in support of the Ship Purchase Bill, Mr. Wilson said:—

"It looks as if after the war we would have to be the reserve force of the world in respect of financial and economic power. It looks as if in the days of reconstruction and recuperation which are ahead in Europe we would have to do many things which hitherto have been done through European instrumentalities."

Later, in a passage of great significance to anyone who has studied his historical writings and knows how full they are of undisguised Anglo-Saxon admiration of British institutions, Mr. Wilson registered his disbelief in the possibility of a "patched-up peace."

I believe thoughtful men of every country and every sort will insist that when we get peace again we shall have to guarantee that it will remain, and that the instrumentalities of justice will be exalted above the instrumentalities of force. I believe . . . that if America preserves a peace and attitude of friendliness towards all the world it may have the privilege, whether in one form or another, of being the mediating influence whereby these things may be induced. I am not now speaking of Government mediation. . . . I mean spiritual mediation.

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PRESIDENT.

These are immensely important words both in spirit and substance, especially in view of Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's address, but they are not the words of one who is reluctantly coming to a conclusion that these are times when the cause of righteousness can best be served by force or even by a show of force. But the President is no longer the unfettered arbiter of American diplomacy. There are two more powerful factors than he. One is Prussian insolence, the other is public and political opinion.

SENATOR LODGE'S REBUKE.

A sharp debate on foreign affairs flashed out in the Senate on Friday. It was started by Senator Hoke Smith in his much advertised speech against us. Mr. Smith spoke eloquently in support of a resolution that the Senate should entrust the Committee on Foreign Relations with the investigation of our mistreatment of national commerce.

The resolution was adopted, but the speech from an Anglophobe point of view was a failure. It was eclipsed by a ringing reply by Senator Lodge, the leading Republican authority on foreign affairs. While Mr. Lodge told the Senate that he was as anxious as anybody to take care of American trade rights he considered the bodies of innocent children floating dead upon the waters, the victims of the destruction of an unarmed ship, a more poignant and tragic spectacle than an unsold bale of cotton. He could not, he continued, agree with the conception of neutrality which upheld trade rights but allowed Americans to be slaughtered, in detail, in the mountains of Mexico and wholesale among the waves of the Atlantic.

The speech, which resulted in an addition to Mr. Smith's resolution of a clause demanding an investigation into the law and fact regarding Germany's crime against the United States, has made a great sensation. It is regarded as an indirect rebuke to the President. It is deemed to reflect authoritatively the growing sentiment of the East, and its effect upon the West both directly and indirectly through the Western members, is awaited with interest. It is expected that the mere prospect of Parliamentary meddling in his foreign policy will incline the President to prompt action.

TENSION WITH

accompanied by his staff left Rangoon Monday for Mandalay. The Hon. Mr. V. Rice, Chief Secretary, who is in hospital suffering from a tennis accident, was unable to join the party. His Hon. will be away for a fortnight.

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KNIGHTS OF A BETTER ERA.

STUDENTS OF TO-DAY MUST SAVE THE
WORLD OF TO-MORROW.

The universities of Allied Nations have been drained of their youth, but the universities of the United States are filled with an increasing number of students. To these "Knights of a Better Era" in the University of Cincinnati President Charles William Dabney recently made this heroic appeal:

"I am deeply impressed with the thought that it is to you and to those like you in this and other lands that the civilised world is looking to carry on this work for truth, for righteousness and for peace. 'The students of to-day must save the world of to-morrow. May you all be knights of 'A Better Era.'"

It cannot be true that there is no better employment for the patriotism of one people than the destruction of some other people. Why not sacrifice ourselves for human improvement rather than for human destruction? 'Much remains to be conquered still,' as Milton said to Cromwell, 'peace has her victories no less renowned than war.' Surely there is enough misery in the world for us to fight without adding the misery of war. Why not, then, conscript our young men for an army to make war on the evils of our present society, to lesson the toil and pain, the hardness and the agony which Nature imposes on her children? Heroism not less splendid, contests not less perilous than those on the blood-stained fields of Europe, await men everywhere in the fields of science and of service.

THEY TRY MEN'S HEARTS.

These humanitarian tasks may be unromantic—they are usually unexciting—but they often try men's hearts as severely as any battle. The courage of the soldier is strongly sustained by companionship. Whether marching into battle or lying in a trench, he has the support of his fellows and looks forward to promotion and to glory. Many plain men are daily dying in solitude for humanity. The professional soldier leads a healthful and routine life which may last for years, and has in his whole career only one day, or perhaps an hour, of danger, while some of our ordinary workers are daily risking their lives without any suspicion that they are acting the part of heroes.

The miner enters each day into the tunnel where he may be crushed, smothered, or blown up; the riveter works at his perilous task high in the air on the skeleton of a many-storied building; the physician faces disease without fear striving to overcome some great epidemic; the explorer tramps hundreds of miles through trackless swamps and forests filled with wild men and beasts; the missionary seeks some far-away land and commits the life of his family to a savage people whom he seeks to save—none of these think they are heroes. They are only doing their duty. Such men, as well as those who fight our physical battles, are true soldiers.

Dream not helm and harness

The sign of valour true;
Peace hath higher tests of manhood
Than battle ever knew."

AN ALASKAN HERO.

The man who stood at the head of my class at the University, a fine classical scholar, immediately on graduation, asked the American Board of Foreign Missions to send him to some needy place that no one else would take. It was important at the time, for the sake of humanity, that a station be established in that far-away corner of Alaska inside the Arctic circle, known as Cape Prince of Wales. Harry Thornton accepted the task and went there with his young wife to establish a mission for a small tribe of uncivilised people. After labouring six years without seeing a man of his own race, he was assassinated by some of the people he was trying to help. But before he died, Thornton had started a school and a church which have since become the centre of civilisation for all that region.

A CUBAN HERO.

Never was there a nobler band of soldiers than the small one organised by Major Reed of Virginia to study yellow fever in Cuba. Reed and his companions, Carroll and Lazar, accomplished their appointed task and then gave up their lives. No deed of battle ever surpassed the self-sacrifice of Lazar, who deliberately let mosquitoes settle on his hand and infect him with yellow fever. He was willing to sacrifice himself in order that the world might be delivered from a scourge which had caused the death of more Americans than all our wars.

BRAVER TO BE A SAVIOUR.

But it is not necessary to be a soldier or army surgeon to give your life for humanity. Malaria and insects, disease and dirt, are just as dangerous as ball and shrapnel, ignorance and superstition. Brutality and savagery are often as firmly entrenched and as difficult to dislodge from their fortresses, as maxims and howitzers behind barbed wire. It is a brave thing to be a soldier, but it is a still braver thing to be a saviour.

The famous names of history will not be those of great generals who have destroyed hostile armies, but those of the great leaders of thought who have directed the forces of science and of education for the healing and the salvation of the nations.

What, then, is the duty of our colleges and universities? We found that there was nothing wrong in fighting, provided you were fighting the right enemy, for the right cause, with proper weapons, and in a decent way. The problem before us is to apply this fighting spirit to the great tasks of science, medicine, education, religion, and mercy. Hundreds of noble causes call for thousands of trained men and women.

Our universities and colleges should then constitute the general staff of this world army of philanthropy carrying on campaigns for the development of all human resources and for the destruction of the diseases of body and soul.

Colleges and universities are not merely places for study. They should be the brains and the hearts to direct the world in action. As Milton said:

"I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and sees her adversary, but slinks out of the race where that immortal garland is to be run for."

Let the colleges, then, declare war for civilisation; let them call to the colours of humanity the heroic youth of the world and join battle with the forces of ignorance and barbarism.

AMERICA'S PART.

What shall be the part of our country in bringing in this "Better Era"? Some enthusiasts declare that we should be the arbiter of the nations in this terrible crisis. This suggests a boastful spirit. By all means let us be peacemakers, if we may, but not Pharisees, thanking God that we are not as other men are. Let us first confess our own sins of aggression and cruelty. Let us be grateful for our situation between the seas, for our institutions, for our freedom, for our ideals, and, especially for the privilege of ministering to those suffering in the war.

If this be our spirit, the opportunity for service to humanity will be even greater after than during the war. We hope it is the mission of America to show the nations how to live together like brethren in a great federation. If we only keep our hands clean of innocent blood, we may help to make peace among the nations. If we only keep our conscience clear, America may become the conscience of the world, and propagate the ideals of right over might, of law over force, of service over conquest.

Not for our own salvation, not for our own glory, but for humanity's sake, let us, therefore, now reconsecrate ourselves to truth and righteousness.

ANOTHER "LONG PARLIAMENT."

The war has brought many ironies in its train, but few so strange as the introduction of a Bill to amend the Parliament Act in one of its most vital particulars under the "10 minutes' rule," says the "Times."

The Parliament Act substituted five years for seven—the term fixed exactly two centuries ago—for the maximum duration of Parliament.

The Present Parliament would die a natural death on January 31 next. The intention of the Government is to secure that by law no successor need be summoned while the war is in progress. The Short Parliament of 1910 has its sequel in a Long Parliament, to which no politician would venture to set a period.

Look at these Twins

—are they not bonnie?—they were fed on Glaxo from birth—and were 16 months old when this photograph was taken. Their mother writes: "They have not had a day's illness, cutting their teeth easily. Glaxo is the very best food, and our babies are a good proof; for they were very small when born (4 lbs. 12 ozs. and 4 lbs. 5 ozs.) and now they are fine healthy boys."

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OPINIONS.

From the Times of India.
8th January 1910.

AHMEDABAD CEREMONY
Queen's Statue Unveiled.

The ceremony of unveiling the late Queen Victoria's statue was performed on Friday, at Ahmedabad by the Commissioner, Mr. Barrow, before a large concourse of European and Indian ladies and gentlemen. A mandap erected in the Victoria Gardens was decorated with flags and the police band was present.

The following description of the statues will be of interest: The work has been executed by Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known sculptor of Bombay. Mr. Mhatre, it is interesting to note, received his early training as an artist in the Bombay School of Art and it was in 1896 that the youthful student first gained the notice of the public by a beautifully executed statue of an Indian girl going to temple. The best authorities recognised the genius of which this work was the outcome and from that time forward the sculptor achieved many marvellous successes among his works being a statue which was awarded a medal at the Paris Exposition. The statue of Queen Victoria is the most important task to which Mr. Mhatre has set his hand. This is one of the finest pieces of sculpture ever executed in India. Many people probably will remember having seen the plaster cast of it which was exhibited in the great Exhibition on the oval at Bombay, a few years ago.

The late Queen Empress is represented seated in a chair of state, wearing her crown and royal robes and holding a sceptre and globe in her hands. The height of the figure is over seven feet and it has been splendidly sculptured in the famous white Carrara marble. Mr. Mhatre has undoubtedly succeeded in carving an extraordinary good likeness of the late Queen Empress, in which her Majesty's serene noble dignity is faithfully portrayed. The details of the statue, notably the intricate carving of the sceptre and the embroidery of the royal robes, are beautifully carried out. The canopy and also the high back of the chair of state, which show behind the figure, have been executed in cold-blue Indian marble.

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

A REFORMED TABLE.

SOME ITALIAN DISHES.

A reorganization of luncheon and dinner is at present taking place, in many houses. For this the co-operation of the cook and the kitchen servants generally is necessary. In the early days of the war any suggestion of change in the hour or the nature of the meals led to a revolt which not infrequently ended in a highly paid cook giving notice, but the past year has brought a change of outlook. In this matter the cook-house-keeper who is to be found in the homes of many professional men and women has been most helpful. She it is who has discovered the many variations in food prices in different neighbourhood—the most notorious being that in the price of chilled meat—and has effected a change of butcher in consequence.

The light luncheon, which includes nourishing soups, savouries, and vegetarian dishes, has come to stay, and so has the earlier dinner, which is partly due to earlier shopping, earlier theatres, and earlier bed. Soup has assumed importance in many households where it was regarded as a perfunctory and unnecessary beginning to a meal. The reduction of the number of courses had led to a study of food values and an inquiry into the work done in the body by proteins, starches, sugars, fats and oil, and mineral salts and acids. At every cookery centre a proportion of the lectures has been devoted to the study of food charts.

Some luncheon recipes at a recent demonstration at the meeting of the Old Pupils' Association at the Westminster Technical Institute are reproduced by courtesy of the authorities.

MINESTRONE

Heat two tablespoonfuls of oil in a saucepan and 1 lb. of shredded vegetables; fry all together slightly; cover with 3 pints of water, add 1/2 oz. salt, and cook till nearly done. Then add 2 oz. French beans cut up, and 2 oz. fresh peas, and cook till done. (In winter use haricot beans and split peas soaked and added at the same time as the other vegetables.) Fifteen minutes before it is cooked add 2 oz. macaroni or rice, or 1 oz. of each. Before serving, skim the soup and add the following preparation:—Scrape 2 oz. fat bacon, mix with a tablespoonful of fresh herbs, and a pinch of freshly-milled pepper and a small grated clove of garlic; stir till thoroughly melted, then serve at once.

Freshly grated Parmesan cheese is handed with the soup, or 2 oz. may be added with the bacon. Omit the garlic if not liked.

FISH SOUP.

One whiting and one mackerel cut in pieces of 2 oz. each; with the heads, &c., make a fish stock. Butter the bottom of the saucepan, add one salted onion, 1 bay leaf, one sprig of thyme, the juice of a lemon, six peppercorns, one clove, mace the size of a pea, and a little salt; to this add the fish trimmings and sweat until a jelly is formed at the bottom, then add one quart of water, a few sprigs of parsley, cook for 20 minutes, and strain. Place in a saucepan two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, in this fry 2 oz. finely-chopped onion, add two chopped tomatoes and some herbs, add the fish, cover with the stock and add 1/2 oz. salt and a good pinch of mignonette pepper; boil freely for 15 minutes.

Place three slices of toast 1 1/2 oz. each in a soup tureen and pour the soup over. Serve the fish separately or to follow with boiled potatoes or bread.

RISOTTO (ITALIAN.)

Take 1 oz. chopped onion, 1 pint of rice, 1/2 pint of fat, 1 pint of stock, 1 lb. tomatoes peeled and cut up, and a pinch of saffron. Fry the onions in the fat, add the rice and heat all together; now add the tomato, saffron, and one-third of the stock, salt and pepper, and boil, stirring from time to time, adding stock when required. Cook altogether for 20 minutes. If desired cup up some meat and mix with the rice. At the finish put in 4 oz. grated cheese; boil while stirring in the cheese and serve at once.

RAVIOLI (ITALIAN.)

Make a paste of 8 oz. of flour, salt, pepper, nutmeg, one whole egg and sufficient milk to make a very stiff paste. Let it rest awhile, then divide into four pieces and roll out each one 1/16 in. thick. Prepare a forcemeat with 8 oz. meat from a gravy stock and pound it in the mortar adding an equal quantity of cooked spinach; season and pass through a sieve. Brush over with water two of the sheets of paste; mark with a cutter of 1 1/2 in. to 2 in. diameter and place a small knob of farce in each; cover with the other two sheets of paste, press well together around the farce and cut in squares. Boil sufficient salted water to boil the ravioli and cook for 10 minutes, then refresh and drain. Moisten the bottom of a gratin dish with Estouffade and arrange a layer of haricots and grated cheese, etc., until all have been used up; sprinkle with grated cheese and bake in the oven to a nice brown colour. Cheese may be omitted. Tomato sauce may be used instead of gravy and the meat replaced by creamed spinach.

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ENGLISH ANTIQUITIES.

BETTER DISPLAY AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

What may be regarded as a gallery of national antiquities was opened on December 1, and forms part of the extensive alterations now in progress at the British Museum. The addition of King Edward VII's galleries has necessitated a rearrangement of the British and Medieval Department; and, although the main floor of the new extension cannot yet be opened to the public, Sir Hercules Read with a diminished stage has been able to effect certain improvements in the main building, writes the "Manchester Guardian."

Minor changes in the central saloon have

A SMART HAT.



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rendered more accessible the Stone and Bronze Age remains of British Isles, but the Iron Age gallery is a new departure, and brings into prominence for the first time our inheritance from pre-Roman times and the early centuries of English history. Scotland, Ireland, and Wales have all their national museums; but even now our early British and Anglo-Saxon antiquities occupy only half a gallery 100 ft. long.

The north side of what was formerly the Glass and Ceramic Gallery is devoted to British remains with foreign parallels from the periods named after Hallstatt and La Tene, the Early Iron Age in its narrower sense; but the Migration and Viking periods are also included by many in the age of iron, and the gallery illustrates the history of Britain from the end of the Bronze Age to the Norman Conquest, apart from the four centuries of Roman occupation to be represented in another room. The south side of the gallery is devoted to the Wandering period of the Teutonic tribes and the troubled centuries of Viking. Warfare on peoples already conquered, to Christianization. Briefly, the north side refers to the last centuries B.C., the south to the early centuries A.D., the east end to remains

SOME MEATLESS DISHES

EGGS AND MACARONI.

Boil 3 oz. of macaroni for twenty minutes, then put it in a saucepan with nearly half a pint of white sauce, some grated cheese, pepper and salt. When thoroughly hot, arrange on a dish, lay four nicely poached eggs on it, sprinkle a little chopped parsley over, and serve. This makes a delicious first course for luncheon.

STUFFED TOMATOES AND CORN.

Have six tomatoes of uniform shape and size, cut a round piece from the stem end of each. Heat some sweet corn with a little milk or cream, a flavouring of Worcester sauce and a little cayenne pepper. Scoop out the seeds from the tomatoes, fill them with the corn, lay them in a buttered fire-proof dish, and bake until they are tender. Serve with a little melted butter and a squeeze of lemon-juice over each. Tins of sweet corn can be bought from most grocers and stores, and fresh cobs of corn can be obtained, if preferred. Of course, the latter must be cooked until tender before putting inside the tomatoes.

ITALIAN CAKE.

Boil 2 oz. of macaroni till tender (twenty minutes), drain well, and cut into small pieces; then mix it with two eggs, 8 oz. of grated cheese, 1 lb. of butter, and season to taste with pepper and salt; steam in a mould or basin for one and a quarter hours. Turn out and serve with a thick brown gravy.

SAVOURY BEANS.

Wash a pint of butter beans and soak them overnight with a pinch of soda. The next day put them on to boil with sufficient water to cover them, and one onion. Let them boil until quite soft, which will be in about two hours, strain them off, thicken the liquor in which they were boiled with a white roux (1 oz. of butter, 1 oz. of flour), and stir in two tablespoonfuls of tomato sauce and the same of grated cheese—also a little salt and white pepper. When the sauce is thick and creamy (a teaspoonful of milk should be added,) put back the beans into the stewpan and stir well together till heated through. Serve very hot.

SHRIMP EGGS.

Cut a small slice from each end of some hard-boiled eggs, and cut them into halves, the round way. Have ready some picked shrimps and round them thoroughly with the hard-boiled yolks, 2 oz. of butter, a grain of cayenne, and a teaspoonful of essence of anchovy. When these ingredients are thoroughly well mixed and pounded, fill the whites with the mixture. Place a sprig of water-cress in each egg, and garnish with small salad.

CHEESE SOUFFLE.

Beat two eggs, the yolks and whites separately; add to the yolks 2 oz. of grated cheese and one of flour, a cup of milk, salt and cayenne to taste. Mix well, and then add the whites of the eggs, which should be beaten to a stiff froth. Pour into a buttered pie-dish, and bake in a quick oven for fifteen minutes, or until it is a rich golden brown.—"The Bystander."

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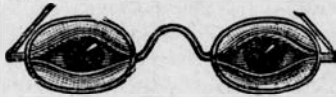
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it has become necessary for the purchasers to protect themselves by very careful and
minute examination of the Roskopf trade-mark as herein indicated and for which we
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